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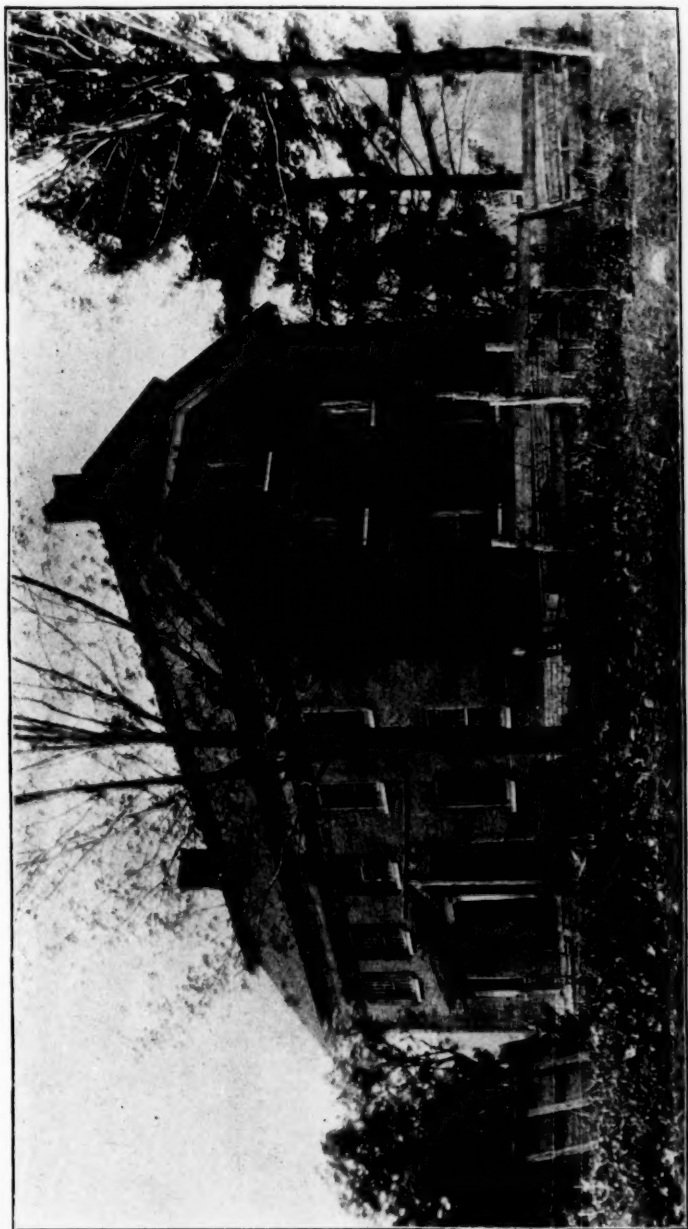
GENERAL NICHOLAS HERKIMER.

Sacred to the memory of General Nicholas Herkimer.

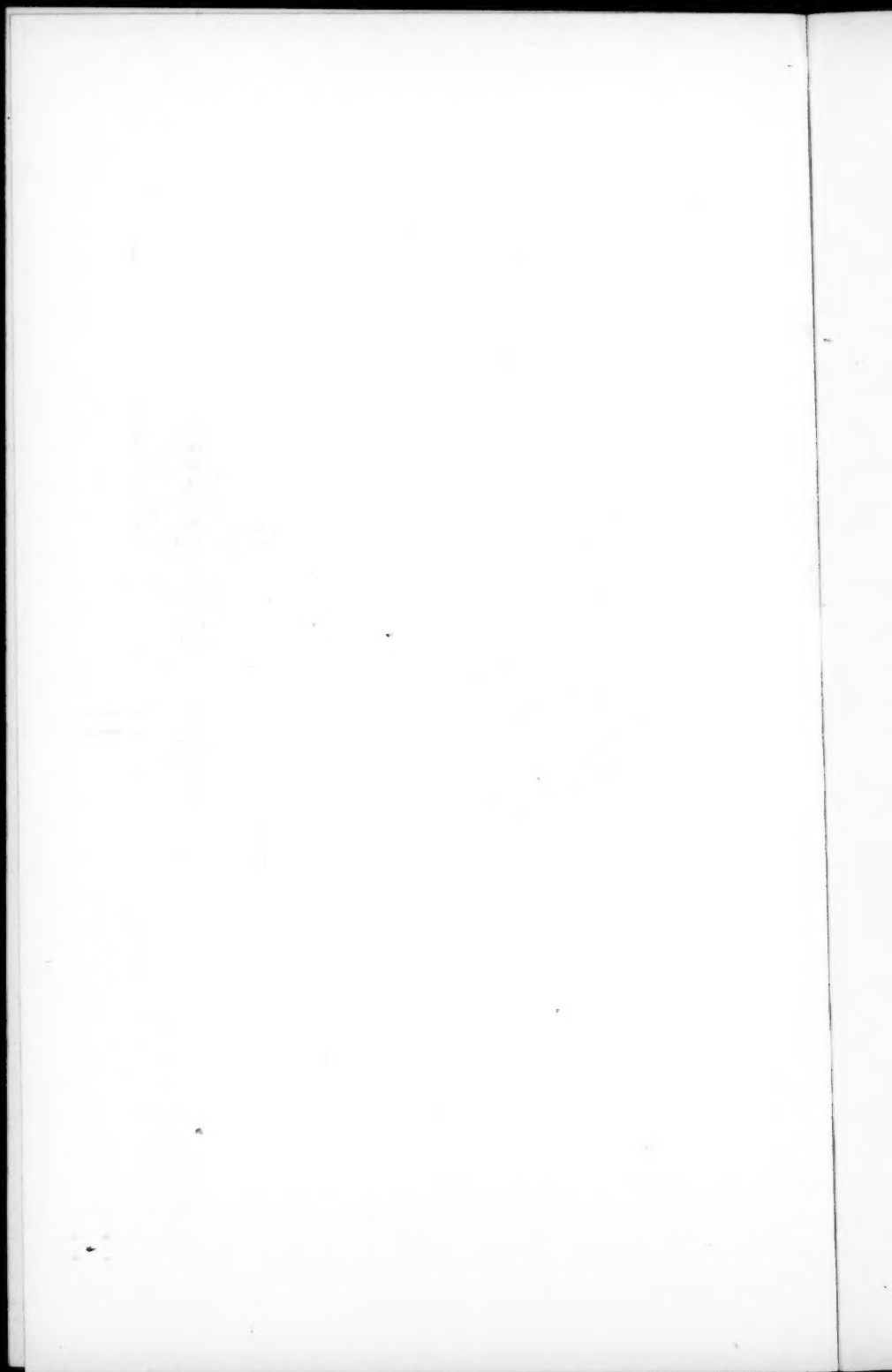
BEHIND a stately mansion on the right bank of the smiling Mohawk, not far from Little Falls, still stands, white and pure as the day it was erected, a simple marble slab. In company with others it stands, each and all surrounded and caressed by waving grasses and many spring flowers, each and all bearing

names of those who long since have passed beneath the walls of the "low, green tents whose curtains never outward swing," most of them bearing the name of Herkimer—a name famous now forever more, not only in this smiling valley, but throughout this broad land of America. It is a quiet spot, forgotten by most of the great world, rushing and roaring on so near unto it, and yet not forgotten by all. This is Decoration Day of the year 1893, and some kind hand—a child's, I should think—has remembered the bluff old General who sleeps so quietly behind the house where he lived and died; has remembered and placed on his grave two little flags and a bunch of daisies. We are not "so soon forgot when we are gone;" that is, provided we have lived for others than ourselves—certainly not, when we have died for others, as he did. We do not need the record of his tombstone to know that "from his wounds received at the battle of Oriskany he died ten days thereafter."

The old red mansion that to-day casts its shadow over his grave, that to-day gives shelter to strangers, is fast falling into ruin. More's the pity, for it is a stately old place, holding its own proudly among the mansions of that day—a great square house, with one of those high, arched roofs. Its bricks have acquired that deep, rich red only possible after the lapse of years. "Across its antique portico tall poplar trees their shadows throw." But the great clock has vanished from its halls. Their silence is broken only by the passage of strangers' feet and the shriek of the West Shore railroad just before the door. It must have been built about 1760, but it is not the original mansion of the Herkimer family; that was of stone and stood within the walls and formed part of old Fort Herkimer. There the General's father, Hanyoost, lived with his wife "Katherine," and there they raised five sons and eight daughters. Save of the following, no record is to be found of all that large family, most of whom lived to maturity. Joseph left a son who until of late years lived in Little Falls. The descendants of Abraham are still to be found in Pennsylvania. George left four sons who lived near Schuyler's Lake. Henry left a son, Joseph, who lived in Springfield, Otsego County. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married Peter D. Schuyler; Delia married Colonel Peter Bellinger; Anna, Peter Ten Broeck, and from her was descended



HERKIMER MANSION,
THREE MILES EAST OF LITTLE FALLS.



the late Roscoe Conkling ; Gertrude married Rudolph Shoemaker, and Cincinnati, Toledo, Michigan, and Illinois hold many of their descendants. Of the transatlantic history of the Herkimers little is known. Family tradition says that they are of the noble family of De Erghemar, of Belgium. Coming to this country in the early years of the last century, they soon exhibited evidences of wealth far beyond any other of the Palatine families. So well provided were they with this world's goods that they declined to return to Europe, though advised of a heritage awaiting them there. Two of the brothers did go as far as New York, but the Atlantic Ocean was a terror—that it has long ceased to be—and the peaceful homes of the valley were too attractive to be given up.

Old Fort Herkimer, at German Flats, and the Herkimer mansion have vanished long ago, but the ancient stone church still holds its tower toward Heaven, as it did in the days when the Indians stole its bell. Such a sound was new to them. They were charmed thereby and "violated the sanctuary." Long and loud were the lamentations of the people. That bell was a veritable "Wept of the Wishton-wish." In the silence of the night it had disappeared into the depths of the trackless forest. But the possession of such a toy overcame the prudence of the Indians, who, digging it up from its hiding place, slung it on a pole, and awakened the glades of the forest with its clangor. They also awakened the entire valley, who to a man, and also all the women and children, rushed to its rescue, so that ere long it swung once more in the tower of the old church, calling the faithful to prayer. Here the first Herkimer and his family, of whom Nicholas, the General of latter years, was the oldest, worshiped, and here for many years John P., the father of our last Treasurer, Frank P. Spinner, of marvelous signature, officiated. The probate court at Albany holds the wills of the General and his father—quaint and curious documents both of them. In the latter we read—strange sight in these days—that to his son John is left two of his best negroes; but the will of the General betrays to us many family secrets and much that is curious. It was written here in the old house before me, and is dated February 7, 1777. In it we discover that men were just simply men, as we are nowadays, at least in so far as they

were forever under the influence, for better or worse, of the other sex. Herkimer was an old man, and in the possession of his second wife found the usual "old man's darling;" but I think a few passages from his last testament will tell the story better than I can :

ITEM.—I give unto my said beloved wife Maria upon this express condition and proviso, that she shall and will during her widowhood of me behave and conduct herself in chastity and other Christian manners becoming to a decent and religious widow ; further, the following devises in the following manner—that is to say, during the natural life of my said wife—she shall have, possess, and enjoy, upon the performance of the herefore reserved condition and proviso, the room in the northeast corner of my present dwelling-house, with all the furniture therein being at my decease, and one-quarter of one acre in one of the gardens near the house, to her choice, and also four apple trees to her choice ; free pass and repassing unmolested to the said room, garden, and apple trees, and firewood and water upon my said tenement to her use ; one of the young negro wenchens to her choice, besides the above mentioned already devised unto her, her heirs and assigns ; also to her choice one horse and one mare, two cows, six sheep, six hogs, three silver spoons and four silver teaspoons, one-half dozen China cups and saucers, two pots, one copper kettle, two dishes, six pewter plates, four pewter spoons, two bowls, two pewter teapots, one trammel, one pair of andirons, one dozen knives and forks, one-half dozen chairs, one table, the moiety of my linen and home-spun store, and the other half to be divided by her among my black servants for their clothing, and all of the women clothes left at my decease having been her wearing, as well as of my first wife, deceased ; all these to be and to hold for the use of her, her heirs and assigns, upon the performance of the above express proviso and condition ; but upon true proofs of her conduct against it all these devises included in the circumflex shall be void and then appertain unto the hereafter-named possessor of my present dwelling tenement and to his heirs and assigns ; but during the widowhood of her, my said wife, on the same condition and proviso aforesaid, she shall occupy and enjoy the half of my present dwelling-house, and of all the issues and profits of the tenement of five hundred acres of land whereon I now live, and also of all the issues of my wenchens, horses, and other cattle ; but she shall equally pay the half of all expenses in behalf of the said issues, which must be extra paid, besides the work of my servants and cattle ; but upon non performance of the said proviso this devise shall also be void. Further, it is my express will and order that if by the providence of God my present beloved wife and future widow after my decease should lawfully marry one of my brother's sons, that then they shall have and enjoy the interests and rents of all my lands lying in the patent granted to Edward Holland now leased to the respective tenants thereof, and also one lot of woodland in the same

patent, not leased, which is adjacent to the Fallbergh patent, to them, their heirs and assigns forever; but if in case she, my said wife, should, after my decease, marry with one of my sister's sons, then that the said interests and rents of the said leased lands, together with the said one hundred acres of woodland, shall be and appertain to them, their heirs and assigns, during both their lives.

One can imagine the circumspect manner in which the young widow was obliged to move. One can easily fancy the ever-watchful faces of the administrators, peering upon her from these windows as she used her right of "free passage" to the well, which to-day is overshadowed by a stately elm. But she gave them no trouble, and soon, by marriage, vanished into Canada and from the annals of the family. It is plain to be seen that the old gentleman was in hopes that by marriage with some of his blood his young wife would keep in his family what he gave her "outright;" but it was not to be. How strange to us reads that line, "Issue of my wenches, horses, and other cattle." At least our terrible sorrow, the great Rebellion, and our dead Lincoln have rendered it forever impossible to again inscribe such a sentence within the boundaries of this great nation. The will closes with the appointment of Hanyoost Shoemaker, his nephew and "trusty friend," as chief executor, a thing which surely goes far to refute a slander on the name of that gentleman and patriot.

The battle which cost General Herkimer his life was fought at Oriskany on August 7, 1777, and was one of the first struggles which taught the English that, even with the aid of the Indians and numerous friends in the land, the Colonists were not to be conquered; that they were fighting not only for freedom, but for homes, wives, and children, and would fight until death or victory closed the matter forever for them. In addition to all this, these German palatinates had each and every man of them personal grievances to settle on account of harsh and unjust treatment received, instead of the many benefits promised when they set sail from England, whither they had gone from the Continent. The approach of General Burgoyne, of St. Leger, of Indians, Tories, Canadians, and others called forth the following proclamation from General Herkimer:

- Whereas it appears that certain of the enemy, of about two thousand strong, Christians and savages, are arrived at Oswego, with the intention

to invade our frontiers, I think it proper and most necessary for the defense of our country, and it shall be ordered by me as soon as the enemy approaches, that every male person, being in health, from sixteen to sixty years of age, in this our country, shall, as in duty bound, repair immediately, with arms and accoutrements, to the place to be appointed in my orders; will then march to oppose the enemy with vigor, as true patriots, for the just defense of their country. And those who are above sixty years of age, or really unwell and incapable to march, shall then assemble, also armed, at their respective places, where women and children will be gathered together, in order for defense against the enemy, if attacked, as much as lies in their power. But concerning the disaffected and who will not directly obey such orders, they shall be taken along with their arms, secured under guard, to join the main body; and as such an invasion regards every friend to the country in general, but of this county in particular, to show his zeal and well-affected spirit in actual defense of the same, all the members of the committee, as well as all those who, by former commissions or otherwise, have been exempted from any other military duty, are requested to repair also, when called, to such place as shall be appointed, and join to repulse our foes, not doubting that the Almighty Power, upon our humble prayers and sincere trust in him, will then graciously succor our arms in battle, for our just cause, and victory cannot fail on our side.

The little army, scarce a thousand men, that responded to the proclamation was entirely undisciplined and decidedly insubordinate. Advancing from German Flats, they quickly covered the distance to where the battle was fought, some six miles west of Fort Schuyler, now Utica, and there in the deep glades of the forest Herkimer called a halt and a council of war. Around him were gathered relatives and friends, many of whom would never go back to the anxious, waiting hearts all up and down the valley, some of whom were near his own age and had known the terrors of the French and Indian War. Captain Henry Herter, leaning on his musket, seemed to be thinking of those dark days of 1757 when he had followed his wife as she was carried captive into Canada, where, in a birch-bark canoe on the St. Lawrence, her daughter, afterwards the beautiful wife of Judge Michael Myers, was born, and where her father found her with her clothes frozen to the canoe. Those were dark days, and Herter does not wish them repeated. He lived and fought all through the Revolution, dying in 1822 at the ripe age of ninety-five. Near him that day at Oriskany stood Han-yoost Shoemaker, Herkimer's nephew, with a deeper shadow on

his face, for his was present trouble and might mean disgrace. He was and remained loyal to his land and flag, holding at Oriskany the rank of major of the Fourth Battalion, Tryon County Militia; but back in the old home at Mohawk, now owned by Spencer, was a Tory wife and, worse still, a Tory father-in-law, one Robert Smith, a fox-hunting English squire, who had brought with him from Yorkshire all the love of the chase so inborn in her people. To the day of his death, about 1820, aged, like Herter, ninety-five years, he never forgot his early hunting days, and many a time dressed his great-grandsons in little crimson coats and, mounting them on sticks, drove the boys round and round the old ball-room in the Shoemaker mansion. His grave was always ready for him back of a blacksmith shop, and his coffin stood high up on the rafters of the great barn. He sleeps now in the latter, but not in the former, while the fame of his eccentricities still lingers in the valley. Always savage in the cause of his King, he was a man of stern will, and his daughter, Hanyoost's wife, was like him. Shoemaker knew that in his absence they would do, as they did do, everything in their power to injure the cause of the Colonists, even using the old home as a meeting place for the Tories. So his presence at Oriskany meant double warfare for him; but he was there as he was always "there" when his country needed him. Van Slyck, Vechten, Fonda, Bellinger, Petry, Herter, Tygert, etc., were all at Oriskany on the 6th of August. An express, Adam Helmer, with two others, had been dispatched to the fort with information of Herkimer's approach, who was to be warned by three discharges of artillery that they had arrived, and all was understood. It was for this signal that Herkimer desired to wait, well knowing that his band was more than doubled by the enemy; but his prudence and certainly justified caution were drowned in a babel of voices from some of his command, who even taunted him with cowardice, and whom he plainly informed would be, as was the case, the first to run when the enemy actually appeared. But Benton tells it all better than I can. I will quote him, confining my own words to the personal history of the General:

"At 10 o'clock on the 6th the main body of the troops passed over a causeway on a marshy ravine, the advance having com-

menced an ascent of the westerly slope, when a well-directed fire from the enemy, in front and on both flanks, accompanied with the dismal Indian war-whoop, unfolded to the American General that his division had become involved in an almost inextricable ambuscade. Retreat was impossible, for the causeway over the marsh was already blocked with teams, and the rear guard, just commencing the descent of the eastern declivity, commanded by one of the officers who in the morning had taunted his General with cowardice, turned and fled on the first fire of the enemy; but flight did not save them from the fate that awaited their comrades on the west side of the ravine. The enemy, knowing well the ground, had gained the rear, and shot down the fugitives as they ran away from their companions. As might well be expected, the suddenness of the attack and the intensity of the enemy's fire not only produced great disorder among the Provincials, but annihilation seemed almost inevitable for a time.

"In this disorder the conflict raged about half an hour, when the Americans formed themselves into circular squads the more effectually to repel the attacks of the enemy, who were steadily approaching on all sides, and from this moment resistance became more effective. The enemy then charged with the bayonet, but they were met by brave hearts and strong arms; and thus the battle raged until the parties were compelled to desist by a heavy shower of rain, which raged with great fury more than an hour. The enemy sought the best shelter they could find at a good distance from the Provincials, when the latter, under the direction of their General, occupied a favorable piece of ground, and then so formed themselves so as to be able to repel an attack from any quarter. The fight was renewed, and the Indians, suffering severely by the deadly fire of the militia, began to give ground, when a detachment of Johnson's Greens, composed chiefly of loyalists who had fled from Tryon County, were brought into action face to face with many of their former neighbors. Then mutual hate and revenge raged with unspeakable intensity between the combatants and the conflict became, if possible, more a death struggle than ever.

"In the meantime, while the battle was the most fierce, a firing was heard in the direction of the fort—no unwelcome

sound, as may well be supposed, to the handful of surviving Provincials, nor very gratifying to the enemy. During the conflict at Oriskany a well-conducted sortie from the fort, under the command of Colonel Willett, was made upon the forces under St. Leger for the purpose of drawing the enemy's attention to the preservation of their camp in that direction. This was well understood by the Provincials, and in it they saw great hopes of deliverance. This was not a fight suited to the taste of the savages, who found their numbers fast diminishing, nor could such a contest be long maintained with much hope of survivorship by either party. 'Oonah,' the retreating cry of the Indians, was heard in the distance, and their flight commenced with a salute of shouts and bullets from the surviving Provincials. The Greens and Rangers soon followed the example of their illustrious allies, by a precipitate retreat, abandoning their dead and wounded and the deeply crimsoned battlefield to the undisputed possession of the Tryon County militia. Was this a victory or a defeat of the Provincials? By all the laws of war, they are the victors who remain masters of the battle ground. The American report gave the number of Provincial militia killed as two hundred, besides the wounded and prisoners. The British accounts state the killed at four hundred, and two hundred prisoners, making in all six hundred, besides the wounded. Now, in modern warfare and in the severest battles, the wounded are more than two to one of the killed, to say nothing about prisoners. The British accounts do not claim there were more than one thousand militia on the march at this time to raise the siege of Fort Schuyler. Surely four hundred killed, eight hundred wounded, and two hundred prisoners, out of one thousand, is making sad havoc in the fighting line. But this is not so, and St. Leger, when he gave this statement of killed and prisoners to General Burgoyne was indulging not a little in the M. de Belletre vein.

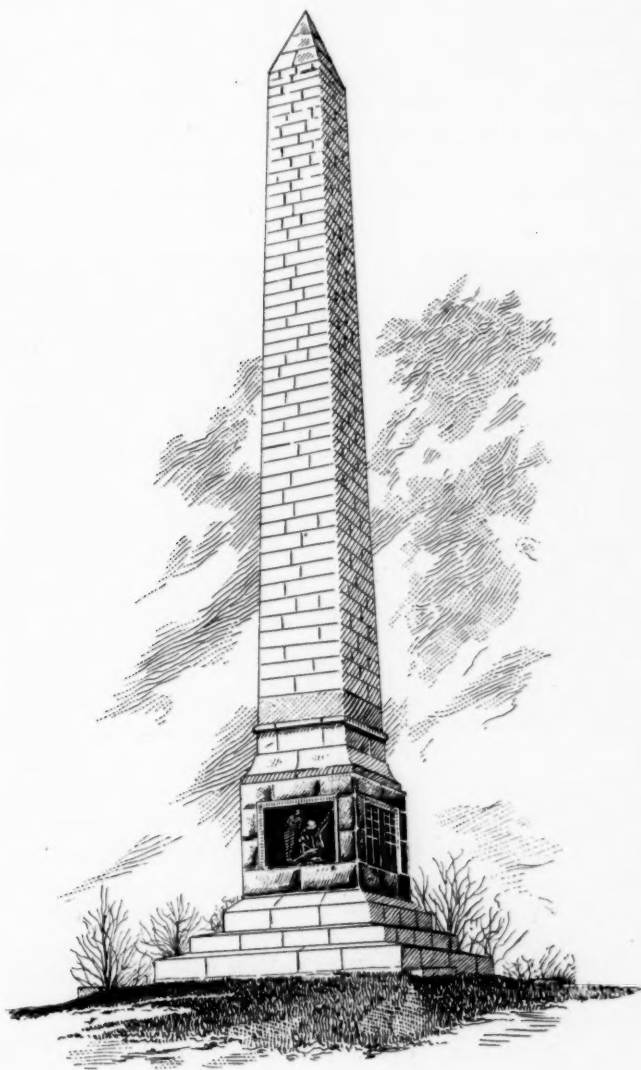
"This battle was a severe one—the severest, perhaps, for the number engaged, that took place during the whole Revolutionary War; and from the character of the combatants, the surprise, and the disadvantages under which the Provincials labored during the whole six hours' conflict, the proportion of the killed to the wounded must have been greatly beyond what ordinarily

occurs in the hardest actions where firearms are used as the principal weapon of assault and defense."

In the early stages of the battle Herkimer's horse was killed under him and his leg broken by a musket ball ; but undaunted, and knowing that the salvation of all rested on his shoulders, he ordered his saddle to be placed against a tree where the fight raged hottest, and all day long quietly smoked his pipe while directing the movements of his forces. What effect such calmness and bravery produced upon his followers can better be imagined than described, and we can believe that it was with great tenderness and immense enthusiasm that they carried him to this old house before me to-day, there to play out in so short a time his life's drama. Surgery was certainly an unknown art in those days or Herkimer would have lived and undoubtedly fought for his country all through the Revolution. As it was, he died ten days after Oriskany, and because of a bungling amputation of the injured limb, the lower portion being sawed straight across and no attempt made to tie up the arteries; hence he died of hemorrhage—died as bravely as he had lived, with a firm belief in the future of freedom's cause, a firm faith in the goodness of God, and with the words, "Oh, Lord ! rebuke me not in thy wrath, neither chasten me in thy hot displeasure," Nicholas Herkimer passed to his rest.

The Herkimers were a race of strongly marked characteristics, personal and mental; their women virtuous, noble, intellectual, and well beloved; their men strong and honorable—men who have come to the fore wherever they have lived. The family likeness does not die out. Those who knew the late R. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati, or who know his daughter Henrietta, wife of J. G. Christopher, of Jacksonville, Florida, will at once see the strong resemblance to the accompanying portrait of General Herkimer around the eyes and brow.

In October, after Herkimer's death, Congress appropriated \$500, a large sum in those days, for his monument, but nothing was done until the Oneida Historical Society took up the matter, and, adding interest and compound interest to the original sum, raised an amount sufficient to erect the stately obelisk which now towers above the spot where Oriskany was fought, where that famous pipe was smoked. Around its base bronze tablets



give the names of those who fought with him in the following beautiful tribute to each and all :

" Here the battle of Oriskany was fought on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1777. Here British invasion was checked and thwarted. Here General Herkimer, the intrepid leader of the American forces, was mortally wounded, but kept command of the fight till the enemy fled. The life blood of more than two hundred patriot heroes made this battle ground sacred forever.



"This monument was built A. D. 1883 by the grateful dwellers in the Mohawk Valley, under the direction of the Oneida Historical Society, aided by the National Government and the State of New York."

The right panel is a bas-relief representing General Herkimer lying on the ground giving orders to one of his aids.

A stately tribute from a people that do not forget, but to my mind not half so touching as the simple slab still shining so fair and white among the tall grasses back of his old home. As I write the sunlight sheds a golden glory over all. Two great squirrels that are busy making their housekeeping arrangements approach and regard me curiously, and then, voting me

"not dangerous," scamper round and round in pure glee, while the sedate and stately mansion seems to gaze from its many windows out on the young spring morning, like the "old, old, old, old lady at the boy just half past three."

M. M. SHOEMAKER.

FREE QUAKERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

ON the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, there stands a small, substantially built brick meeting-house, now occupied by the Apprentices' Library Company. The gable end of the building fronts on Arch Street and has built into it a marble tablet bearing the inscription:

By general subscription
for the Free Quakers. Erected
in the year of our Lord 1783,
Of the Empire 8.

In it the Free Quaker Society still meets whenever its affairs call for its attention, but the history of the origin of the Society and of the heroism of its patriotic founders is nearly forgotten, and if not recorded may soon be lost entirely.

To answer questions which have been often asked of the writer as to the origin and early history of the Society he has compiled the following notes on the subject:

With no wish to cast reproach upon the respectable Society of Friends, the fact is recorded that at the commencement of differences between the American Colonists and the home government, and until the event of war settled the points at issue in favor of the cause of freedom, the sympathies of those who controlled the public action of that Society were with the Crown. The leading members of that Society were men who had grown old in the habit of loyalty and had been rewarded therefor by dignities and wealth. Their government of the Colony had always been peaceful; the spirit of resistance threatened war, and war was not only a subversion of their religious principles, but it threatened ruin to their worldly fortunes.

The calling together of the first Continental Congress was an act of heroic patriotism from the American standpoint, but was mere treasonable plotting in Royalist eyes.

Accordingly we find that at the General Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in Philadelphia in 1774, a letter was formally approved and ordered to be sent to all meetings of Friends in America, warning the members of that Society not to depart from their peaceful principles by taking part in any of the political matters then being stirred up, reminding them that under the King's government they had been favored with a peaceful and prosperous enjoyment of their rights, and strongly suggesting the propriety of disowning all such members as disobeyed the orders issued by the Yearly Meeting.

This letter was generally respected and obeyed, and most Friends took no part in the war for freedom; but this was not so with all. Among the younger members many took an active part. They held that as they should render duty to their Government of willing obedience, so also they owed it their active support when threatened by invasion. While agreeing with their elders as to the wickedness of aggressive war and needless strife, they took the ground that it would be inconsistent to accept the support of the Continental Congress and armies and refuse to aid them by every means possible. These men had to resist the prejudices in which they had been educated and by which they were surrounded. They had to meet their brethren before they went forth to meet the enemy; but they stood their ground without wavering. They served actively in the armies on the American side; they appeared in the Committee of Public Safety; they were seated in the Legislature; they were concerned in the printing of the Continental money, and they gladly gave to the cause out of their purses and stocks of goods. Nor was it only by the men that these services were rendered; the women attended their husbands to the wars, and it is still remembered that during the battle of Trenton the wives of the Quaker soldiers helped on the battlefield to bandage the wounded, and the flags that were carried by the American armies were made by a Quaker woman.

While this was being done, however, the Friends were not idle. They took prompt notice of the warlike propensities of

their younger brethren, and the curious student of history who examines the records of Friends' meetings of that period will find a great number of entries like these:

Isaac Howell, of this city, who has made many years profession of the truth with us, the people called Quakers, and we believe has been convinced of that divine principle which preserves the followers thereof from a disposition and conduct tending to promote war, has, notwithstanding, so far deviated therefrom as to manifest a disposition to contend for the asserting of civil rights in a manner contrary to our peaceful profession and principles, and has accepted of and acted in a public station, the purpose and intention of which has tended to promote measures inconsistent therewith. It thereupon became our concern to treat with him, with desire to convince him of his error; but our labor of love not having the desired effect, and as the testimony of truth has suffered by his means and he doth not show a disposition to condemn the same, we are under the necessity, in order to support our Christian testimony, to declare that he hath separated himself from the unity and fellowship of our religious society; yet it is our earnest desire that he may become sensible of his deviations so as to manifest a just sense of his error, and by a due concern for the testimony of truth, manifested by a suitable acknowledgment, become restored into membership.

Which entry means that Isaac Howell, having disobeyed the precept of Yearly Meeting of 1774, and also having fallen away from correct following after Quakerism by accepting office under a government in rebellion and by serving in a military capacity, was thereupon disowned and excommunicated by the Philadelphia Meeting of Friends.

On June 13, 1777, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law commanding all residents to forthwith appear before the justices or other officers qualified to administer judicial oaths and take oath or affirmation of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania and the United States and abjure forever all allegiance to the King and Government of Great Britain. This brought the issue fairly and fully before the Society of Friends. The leaders of that Society stood firm to the letter of the Yearly Meeting of 1774, and generally failed to comply with the law. There can be no doubt that some, fearful alike of disownment and of the punishment for treason on the one hand and of the penalties of the new law on the other, took the oath of allegiance secretly; but some young Friends, more earnest and candid than their brethren, attended publicly before the justices and openly and

willingly complied with the law. Among these was Samuel Wetherill, Junior, who was a minister or public speaker at the meetings of Friends, and also a very active man of affairs.

Just before the time we now speak of, in 1775, he joined with Christopher Marshall and several other enterprising men in founding the first factory for weaving cloth in the Colony, and when the war broke out this factory was in active operation. Not only did Samuel Wetherill publicly take the oath of allegiance, but his public speech and ready pen were actively enlisted for the American cause. The cloth woven by his factory was also supplied to the Army, and it is said that a timely shipment of these supplies to the little army of Washington at Valley Forge saved it from disbanding. He met his reward, the following entry in Friends Meeting record attesting the same :

Whereas Samuel Wetherill of this city hath many years made profession of the truth with us, and we have grounds to hope he hath been convinced of the nature and excellency of Christian union and fellowship, but, not being sufficiently attentive to the Divine principle of Gospel peace and love which leads and preserves the followers of Christ out of contention and discord, has deviated from our ancient Testimony and peaceable principles by manifesting himself a party in the public commotions prevailing, and taking a test of abjuration and allegiance, and hath also violated the order of our Discipline by being concerned in publishing or distributing a book tending to promote dissension and division among Friends, it therefore became our care to labor to convince him of the hurtful tendency of his conduct ; but our brotherly concern and endeavors for him not being effectual, he persisting to vindicate his sentiments and proceedings in opposition to the united sense and judgment of Friends, we apprehend ourselves under the necessity, in the support of our Christian, peaceable testimony, to declare that he hath separated himself from fellowship with us and become secluded from membership in our religious Society. Nevertheless we are sincerely concerned for his welfare and restoration, with desires that by his humble attention to the illumination of Divine Grace he may become so sensible of his deviation and error as to be rightly restored into membership with us.

8th month, 1779.

This action of Friends does not appear to have been confined to Philadelphia and its vicinity. Elsewhere in the Colonies, notably in Maryland and Massachusetts, many Quakers were disowned for their service in the cause of their country.

In considering the effects of disownment it must be remembered that the Quakers were, as they still are, an exceedingly

religious people; their religion was not to them a mere external habit of devotion, to be exhibited to other men on the first day of the week and laid aside until the following first day. They meditated on it daily; it accompanied them in their round of duty and business; the Bible was read and studied constantly, and their meeting was far more than a place of religious worship, it was the chief place of social concourse as well, and he who was disowned for political cause was lonely indeed, for such a man was in his heart as truly a Quaker as any who disowned him. The services of the Established Church had no attractions for him and the bells of the little Swedish Lutheran Church of the Gloria Dei, ringing over the meadows of Moyamensing, called him in vain. His heart yearned for the Meeting, and its associations were none the less dear to him that he had been disowned, as it seemed to him, unjustly. As the Revolutionary War went on and the number of disowned Friends increased, they became something of a feature in the city, and the more devout among them began to meet together and compare views. It seems that they first met in small numbers, in the autumn of 1780, at the houses of Samuel Wetherill and Timothy Matlack, and after a number of meetings for religious worship, the propriety of forming a Meeting of their own was discussed among them. Several favored this action, and on the 20th day of February, 1781, the new Society held its first meeting for business. The first minute book has been preserved, and it speaks of the Society as "The Religious Society of Friends, by some styled the Free Quakers."

A full list of the original members cannot be given, as some attended irregularly and failed to register their names, but among the members the more conspicuous were the following: Timothy Matlack, who was a colonel in the army and a member of the Committee of Public Safety; later he was a member of the State Legislature and was a very active patriot; White Matlack, brother of Timothy; William Crispin, who was commissary in General Washington's Army; Clement Biddle, who was disowned as early as 1775 for "studying to learn the art of war;" he afterwards served as Quartermaster General for the army under General Gates at Valley Forge and elsewhere; Owen Biddle, his brother, who was a member of the State Legislature;

Benjamin Say, who was a well-known physician at that time; Samuel Wetherill, Junior, who was the preacher and clerk of the Meeting; Christopher Marshall, who was a well-known patriot and an active member of the Committee of Public Safety (his diary has been published); Joseph Warner, who served in the army and was at the battle of Trenton; Peter Thompson, who was employed by Congress to print the Continental money; Nathaniel Browne, Isaac Howell, Moses Bartram, Jehu Eldridge, and Jonathan Scholfield were also members, with their families. Among the women who were members the most famous were Lydia Darragh and Elizabeth Ross, who afterwards married John Claypoole. Elizabeth Claypoole, it is said, was employed in General Washington's household, and it is quite certain that the first American flags used in the Army were made by her. The order of Congress directing her to be paid for this service has been preserved. The Meeting of which she was a member disowned her for making the flags, and she with her husband joined the Free Quakers. She was of very gentle and amiable disposition, and it is gratifying to note that she lived to see the flag of her country, of which she made the oldest specimens, honored and respected all over the world. She was much loved by those who knew her, and was familiarly known as "Betsey" Claypoole. She outlived nearly all the original members, dying at a very advanced age in 1833. Lydia Darragh's house was used by certain British officers as their headquarters during the English occupation of Philadelphia, and she accidentally overheard them in council of war plan a surprise by night of General Washington's Army, then encamped at White Marsh. She escaped from the city and conveyed information of the intended attack to the American officers, thus saving it, and probably also the cause of her country, from destruction.

The Society was not a large one, the first meeting for business being attended by about eight persons. They and those who acted with them, feeling no doubt that in forming a new religious organization they ought to publicly make known the cause of so doing, prepared and published an "Address to those of the people called Quakers who have been disowned for matters religious or civil." This was printed in what was then called "broadside" form, on a single sheet of paper. It bears

date "Philadelphia, 24th of the 4th month, 1781." This, the first public printed utterance of the Society, should be carefully studied. When it is remembered that at this time the American cause seemed almost hopeless, the Congress without money or credit, and our armies defeated and discouraged, the patriotic language of this and the other early documents of the Society is worthy of particular note. It calls upon those who have been disowned and feel the need of religious worship to join with them in discharging their religious duties to themselves and their children and families, and, reminding the disowned that many of them have been turned away from the Society in which they were educated "for no other cause than a faithful discharge of these duties which we owe to our country," it assures them that—

We have no new doctrine to teach nor any design of promoting schism in religion, but mean to pay a due regard to the principles of our forefathers. We have no desire to form creeds or confessions of faith, but humbly to confide in those sacred lessons of wisdom and benevolence which have been left to us by Christ and his Apostles, contained in the holy Scriptures, and appealing to that divine principle breathed by the breath of God into the hearts of all, to leave every man to think and judge for himself according to the abilities received, and to answer for his faith and opinions to Him who seeth the secrets of all hearts, the sole judge and sovereign lord of conscience.

The faith of the new Meeting, therefore, was the Quaker faith in which they had been brought up—the same simplicity of life, the same Christian belief, the same trust in the Bible as the word of God, the same appeal to a divine principle directly sent from God into the hearts of all men which had been the constant claim of the teachers of that faith from the beginning, was asserted fully and emphatically in this characteristic address. The differences indicated were not of faith but of practice, but they were so original as to be very remarkable. The Free Quakers' leaders were fighting for the same liberty in matters of religion as they had contended for, and were in the act of winning politically. They had faced the power of England; they were in the act of establishing a republican government for America. They also wished to form a church in which its members would be as free from tyranny of bishops and ruling elders as they sought to be free from the despotic rule of a for-

eign and distant King. The first point with them was that in the new Meeting no man who believed in God—in a supreme, wise, and benevolent Ruler of the Universe—and who joined with them, should be disowned or excommunicated for any cause whatever. It was charged against them that under such lax discipline dangerous new doctrines might be preached. It was answered "better to suffer the dangers of freedom than the coldness of repression, and if any is clearly wrong, better to advise with him kindly than to turn him away." It was charged that such a discipline left it in the power of one member to announce opinions at variance with those of all the rest of the Meeting. It was answered that such a single member might be in the right and his brethren in error. It was charged that the new Society might be disgraced by the possible immoral conduct of its members if such were not disowned. It was answered that the church is a moral and spiritual hospital, wherein measures ought to be taken to heal the diseased, and that the more sinful a member seemed to be, the more evident is the necessity of laboring for his reformation, and that if any supposed disgrace attended on companionship with offenders, that inconvenience was more than repaid if they could be thereby brought to reform and sin no more.

On one other point they differed radically from the older Society, and that was as to the right of offering forcible resistance against warlike invasion. As is well known, the Quakers had always held that resistance was sinful, and so they adhered to an absolute peace under all circumstances, suffering violence to themselves, their families, and their country rather than to offer any resistance or serve in the Army, even going so far as to refuse to pay taxes where the money was being raised for military purposes. The Free Quakers held, admitting the necessity of government, that all government is essentially a defensive war for the protection of public peace, and that when the government is threatened by domestic treason or foreign invasion, it then became the plain duty of every man to join in the public defense by all means possible, and that war, while an extreme measure, was in such instances not merely justifiable, but right and proper, and, as is shown above, the founders of the Society showed their sincerity in this matter by serving their country

with their very best exertions at the time of its utmost need. On the same ground they held, contrary to the discipline of Friends, that a man might forcibly resist any bodily violence offered to himself or to any one to whom he owed the duty of protection. While their views as to warfare and resistance were precisely the same as that of nearly all Christians, they were in such thinking so contrary to the well-settled doctrines of the Friends that they were commonly known and are still sometimes spoken of as "Fighting" Quakers.

These views they very firmly adhered to and very forcibly set forth at their meetings for worship by the preaching of Samuel Wetherill, who about this time, or probably a little later, for the work bears no date, wrote and published a small pamphlet entitled "An Apology for the Religious Society called Free Quakers of the City of Philadelphia," in which he argues very strongly that all churches who excommunicate act inconsistently with the Gospel, and in which he also states with great strength and clearness the views of the Society on the doctrine of non-resistance. The book is very interesting as showing clearly in what points they differed from their orthodox brethren. Among other things, he says :

Those who believe the Society of Friends are the Church of Christ and that disowning necessarily implies an exclusion from heaven are, according to the ancient principles laid down by Barclay, the true and orthodox Quakers. The others, who do not suppose the Society are the pure church, who do not pretend to binding and loosing in heaven and on earth are most catholic and modest ; but let me ask those Friends, supposing a number of men were forming themselves into a religious society for the purposes of improvement in piety and virtue, would the present discipline of Friends be the most proper rules to produce this effect ? Would they agree that no one among them should marry a member of any other society, though ever so amiable, under pain of being expelled from the body, nor even a member of their own society, unless they accomplished their marriage agreeable to one particular form ? That no man should defend his own life, nor the life of his friend, nor the government under which he lived, nor pay taxes for military purposes, nor a fine for not complying with the laws in certain cases ? That no man should publish a religious or political treatise without consent of the society, under the penalty of being expelled from the body ? Can it be supposed that any number of men of sound understanding would in the present day lay down such a plan and make compliance with those rules the test of Christian fellowship ? If, then, it is impossible to suppose

such a case, are they wise who make those rules the test of Christian fellowship merely because they were made the conditions of fellowship by their ancestors? How much more reasonable would it be in them to say, the design of this institution is that we may be mutually instrumental in promoting the temporal and eternal felicity one of another. We feel the importance of a virtuous life. We will therefore use all the means with which divine Providence may favor us solely for this end. If, then, a brother should be overtaken in a fault we will endeavor to restore such a one in the spirit of meekness, considering ourselves lest we also be tempted; but in no case whatever shall any one be expelled from the Society lest it should prove his ruin. How greatly preferable would such a system of church government be?

Such, then, is the plan of the religious Society of Free Quakers in the city of Philadelphia.

Their meetings for worship were at first held in private houses, generally in the house of the clerk. Afterwards they met in one of the rooms of the college building of the University of Pennsylvania.

At their meetings for business their first work was to formulate a Discipline or plan of organization, and in order to obtain the assistance of all such disowned Friends as might wish to join in the work, they issued on the fourth day of the sixth month, 1781, a second broadside or public printed letter "to our friends and brethren in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and elsewhere," stating that they—

concerned it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves, our children and families, to establish and support among us public meetings for religious worship, and to appoint stated meetings for conducting the affairs of the Society upon principles as liberal and enlarged toward one another as those adopted by the State are toward all, &c., and inviting the advice and assistance of all who may kindly afford us their counsel.

Having sent out this epistle to their friends, they continued their work as to discipline, and on the sixth day of the eighth month, 1781, at their meeting for business, unanimously agreed to it. The document has been printed, and a clearer or more forcibly expressed work of the kind could hardly be imagined. It is so filled with a manly spirit of patriotism, mingled with Christian devotion, and also showing a due sense of order which has always characterized the Friends, that this sketch would not be complete unless it be transcribed in full. It is as follows:

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, BY SOME STYLED THE
FREE QUAKERS.

Unanimously agreed to in their meeting for business, held in Philadelphia on the sixth day of the eighth month, 1781.

The Creator of man, having bestowed upon individuals greater and less natural abilities and opportunities of improvement, a variety of sentiments respecting the duties which we owe to him necessarily arises among us, and it becomes essential to our happiness that we may perform those duties in that way which we think most acceptable to him; and therefore when we contemplate the long-continued and earnest contest which has been maintained and the torrents of blood which in other countries have been shed in defense of this precious privilege, we cannot but acknowledge it to be a signal instance of the immediate care of a divine Providence over the people of America that he has in the present great Revolution thus far established among us governments under which no man who acknowledges the being of a God can be abridged of any civil right on account of his religious sentiments, while other nations who see and lament their wretched situation are yet groaning under a grievous bondage. But governments established upon those liberal, just, and truly Christian principles and wisely confined to the great objects of ascertaining and defending civil rights, in avoiding the possibility of wounding the conscience of any must unavoidably leave some cases unprovided for which come properly under the care of religious societies; hence we are not only left at liberty to act agreeably to our sentiments, but the necessity and obligation of establishing and supporting religious societies are increased and strengthened.

We acknowledge the kindness of Providence in awakening us to a view of the deplorable situation in which we have been. Disowned and rejected by those among whom we have been educated, and scattered abroad as if we had been aliens in a strange land, the prospect of our situation has indeed humbled us. But he whose mercy endureth forever has preserved us and induced us to confide that he will care for us; and being made sensible of the indispensable necessity of uniting together, we have cast our care upon the great Preserver of Men, and, depending upon him for our support, conceive it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves, our children, and families, to establish and support among us public meetings for religious worship; to appoint stated meetings for conducting the affairs of the society upon principles as liberal and enlarged toward one another as those adopted by the State are toward all, and, paying a due regard to the principles of our forefathers and the spirit of the regulations established by them, to fix upon such rules as may enable us to preserve decency and good order, and, among other things, to agree upon and make known a decent form of marriage, which may at once secure the rights of parents and of children, and a mode of forming and preserving records of marriages, births, and burials.

Wherefore, after mature deliberation, it was unanimously agreed as follows:

First. Meetings for public worship shall be established and kept up. The time and place of holding them shall be ordered and directed by the meeting for business, and it is earnestly recommended to all who come to our meetings for worship or meetings for business to attend precisely at the time appointed.

Secondly. A meeting shall be held monthly for conducting the business of the society, in which any member may freely express his sentiments on all business which shall there be determined or considered. In this meeting unanimity and harmony ought to prevail, and where any difference of sentiments may appear, charity and brotherly condescension ought to be shown to one another. Minutes of all the proceedings shall be kept, and for this purpose a clerk shall be appointed, and be under the direction of the meeting. At the opening of each meeting, after a solemn pause for worship, the minutes of the meeting next preceding shall be read.

Thirdly. Persons intending marriage may, either in person or by a friend, inform the meeting for business thereof; but where it may conveniently be, it is recommended that the parties proposing marriage do attend the meeting before which the proposal is made. Whereupon a committee shall be appointed to inquire concerning of their clearness of other marriage engagements, consent of parents or guardians, and such other matters as relate to the proposed marriage, and report thereon to the next meeting. No reasonable objection appearing, and the parties as aforesaid signifying the continuation of their intentions, the marriage may be allowed of and the persons appointed to attend the decent solemnization thereof, and to have the certificate of the same recorded in the book of marriages. The marriage may be solemnized at a public meeting for worship, or at the house of either of the parties, or at the house of their parents or friends, as the parties may choose, but it is recommended that the same be preceded by a solemn pause and worship to God. As cases may probably happen in which it will be inconvenient to postpone marriages so long as from one monthly meeting to another, in such cases an adjournment of the meeting may be made, the report of the committee received, and the marriage be allowed of as aforesaid.

The solemnization is recommended to be after the following manner, to wit: The parties standing and taking each other by the hand, the man shall declare to this import, that he takes the woman, naming her name to be his wife, and will be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death shall separate them; and the woman on her part shall declare to the import that she takes the man, naming his name, to be her husband, and will be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death shall separate them; the certificate whereof may be to the following import, to wit: Whereas A B, of C (expressing also his like or occupation), son of C D, of E, and F, his wife, and G H, daughter of J K, of L, and M, his wife,

having laid their intention of marriage with each other before the meeting for business of the Society of Friends, styled by some Free Quakers, held at N, the same were allowed of and on the — day of the — month, in the year of our Lord (inserting the day, month, and year), the said parties appeared at a meeting appointed for the solemnization of said marriage (or otherwise, as the case may be), and, taking each other by the hand, the said A B did, in a solemn manner, declare that he took the said G H to be his wife, and promised to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death should separate them; and the said G H did in like manner declare that she took the said A B to be her husband, and promised to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them; and, in confirmation and testimony of the same, they, the said A B and G H, she assuming the name of her husband, did then and there to these presents set their hands; and we, whose names are also subscribed, being present at the said marriage and subscription, have, as witnesses to the same, hereunto set our hands the day and year aforesaid.

Fourthly. Records shall be kept of all marriages, births, and burials among us, and as these records may be of great importance and the recording of births and burials will greatly depend on the care of individuals in giving an account thereof, it is earnestly recommended to all to give an early account of both, mentioning the child's name, parentage, and day of its birth, and the name, parentage, title or occupation, age, and day of decease, as well of those who die abroad, when the same can be ascertained, as of those who die among us.

Fifthly. Persons desirous of joining with us in society, signifying the same to the meeting for business and appearing to be of good character, may be admitted, whereupon they may give in the names and ages of their children to be recorded. Should any choose to go from among us a minute thereof may be entered among our proceedings.

Sixthly. In cases of controversy respecting property, a reference to disinterested men, either of our own or some other society, and a compliance with their judgment may be recommended as the most expeditious and least expensive mode of terminating such disputes and tending to peace and harmony, but it shall be a perpetual rule among us as a religious society that we will not otherwise interfere in controversies between one man and another. This rule being contrary to that of our ancestors, in this case we think it necessary to observe that, however blamable or even "shameful" it might have been in the Apostle's day for brother to go to law with brother "before the unbelievers," in the present day, when the State of which we ourselves are members appoint men eminent for their abilities and integrity to judge of all controversies, and those judges, being themselves Christians, are aided by juries of Christians, there does not appear any just cause for prohibiting appeals to them; on the contrary, to us it seems to be indecent and unjust to speak of these Christian courts as the Apostles spoke of those of "the unbeliev-

ers" and as the society who have disowned us have affected to speak of the courts of justice when themselves were the officers, jurors, judges, and legislators.

Seventh. As brethren, each may counsel and advise another in the spirit of love and meekness as he may see occasion, remembering always that he also may be tempted; but, leaving guilt to be punished by the laws of the land and commending those who err to the grace of God, no public censures shall be passed by us on any; neither shall a member be deprived of his right among us on account of his differing in sentiment from any or all of his brethren.

This paper is as remarkable in its utterances as in its omissions. One searches through it in vain for any creed or protestation of faith, and the discipline would be almost as suitable in its simple arrangements for a society of ancient Greek philosophers. The society was from its origin devoutly and earnestly Christian, but they were Quakers, and their disownment having been only for civil or political cause and not on any ground of religious difference, their belief on all main points was already so clearly understood that no publication of it was deemed needful or advisable. The Discipline, however, points clearly to the main grounds wherein they differed from Friends. The closing statement, "Neither shall a member be deprived of his right among us on account of his differing in sentiment from any or all of his brethren," is an assurance of religious freedom which no other Christian sect has ever given to its followers.

These publications attracted considerable attention at the time, especially among Friends, and members of that society in other States who had suffered disownment began to organize and meet in the same manner. In Chester County in Pennsylvania, at West River in Maryland, even as far as Massachusetts, Free Quaker meetings began to spring up, and a regular correspondence between these Friends and the Philadelphia Meeting seemed to have existed.

Meanwhile the new society in Philadelphia was much inconvenienced for want of some suitable place in which to hold their meetings for worship and business. Application was made to the Friends who had disowned them for leave to use one of the meeting-houses of that society, but this was refused. The Free Quakers consulted thereon, and holding that their expulsion had been mainly caused by political differences with which a

religious sect as such had nothing to do, and as they had been disowned for simply obeying the laws and devoting their lives and property to the service of their country, they conceived that their disownment for such cause gave their orthodox brethren no right to exclude them from the joint use of the meeting-houses and burial-ground of the Quakers. In this view many persons who were not of that society agreed with them, for the Whig Quakers, or Fighting Quakers, as they were called, had the sympathies of the people with them. Thus cheered, they prepared a formal printed letter "From the Monthly Meeting of Friends, called by some the Free Quakers, held by adjournment at Philadelphia, on the ninth day of the seventh month, 1781, to those of our brethren who have disowned us," which states the differences that had arisen, and proceeds:

We think it proper for us to use, apart from you, one of the houses built by Friends in this city for these purposes, and therefore we thus invite you to the opportunity of showing what degree of kindness and brotherly love toward us still remains among you. We also mean to use the burial-ground whenever the occasion shall require it, for however the living may contend, surely the dead may lie peaceably together.

The original letter was presented by Timothy Matlack, Moses Bartram, and White Matlack to the Monthly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia on the 27th day of the seventh month, 1781. On the back of the letter is a memorandum, evidently made by some members of the meeting to whom it was delivered, of the proceedings of the Quakers thereupon and of the verbal answer which it was agreed should be made to Timothy Matlack or "either of the persons who attended with him," and which was done accordingly. Probably by some mistake the original letter was returned, together with the endorsed memorandum, so we know just what the verbal answer was. It was as follows:

We have considered the contents of the papers presented to our last meeting by Timothy Matlack and others, and are of the judgment that it is improper to be read in the meeting, of which we think the parties concerned will have grounds to be convinced on a cool and dispassionate reconsideration of the requisition they make.

This answer amounting to a final refusal, the Free Quakers applied to the Legislature of the State, alleging their right, and stating that they and others had been disowned by the leading

men of that Society on various pretenses, among them the following:

Some have been disowned for affirming allegiance to the State in compliance with the laws, and their elders and overseers have proposed and insisted on a renunciation of that allegiance as a condition of reunion with them; some for holding office under the State, and some for holding office under the United States; many for bearing arms in defense of our invaded country, although the laws of the State enjoined and required it of them, and some have been disowned for having paid the taxes required of them by law.

And they closed by praying for leave to bring in a bill for recognizing the rights of persons disowned by the people called Quakers to hold in common with them the estates owned by them, and the right to search and copy their records. This petition virtually charged the managers or elders of the Quaker Society of acting in complicity with the Royalists and treasonably toward the American Government. This petition was signed by about fifty men and was presented to the Legislature on the 21st of December, 1781.

This petition was answered by an address and memorial on behalf of the people called Quakers, signed the 18th of the first month, 1782, by John Drinker, clerk of the Meeting, and which was probably presented to the Legislature at about the time of its date. This denies any treasonable intent by the Quakers, and sets forth that in disowning the members, as charged, they had simply acted upon the rules of their society and well-established discipline, and that in so doing they had only exercised that degree of religious freedom which was guaranteed to all bodies of Christians by the law, and that in refusing to join in warlike measures in support of political freedom they were only obeying their consciences and the divine commands according to their understanding: and so the Commonwealth in its first days was presented with the question, How far is the exercise of freedom in matters of religion to be considered an excuse for non-compliance with the law of the land?

On the one hand it was urged that the liberty of every man to worship God, and in matters of religion to act according to the dictates of his conscience, was solemnly guaranteed by law from the time of the settlement of the Colony by William Penn.

On the other hand it was argued with equal earnestness that where the State is in danger she has a right to call upon all her citizens for support and to punish any who make their conscientious scruples an excuse for disobedience. The question was not only debated in the Legislature, but also with considerable earnestness in the public press. Several broadsides and small pamphlets were published at about this time on the subject. The several memorials to the Legislature were very able statements from the supporters of each side of the controversy, though it is rather sad to note that the affectation of a Christian meekness in their language really covered great bitterness of spirit on both sides. The Legislature very wisely refused to decide the question, or place any written limits either to the right of the Government to demand support or of tender consciences to have special respect and favor, and the question has not been decided to the present time, but remains open, so that each case may be decided on the merit of its particular facts. As to the petition of the Free Quakers, it was tabled and nothing further was done during that session of the Legislature. The matter was revived, however, at the next session by a memorial and remonstrance presented by Isaac Howell and White Matlack, which set out at length their claims and those of the other Friends disowned on political grounds, and repeated the prayer of the petition which had been presented before. This address was presented in the House of Representatives on August 21, 1782, entered on the journal at length, and referred to a special committee.

The committee, however, took no action, and the Legislature doing nothing in the matter, Isaac Howell presented a short petition, asking the consideration of the House to the subject, early in 1783, and this was accompanied by a letter signed by thirty-seven of the disowned Quakers, joining in the request of the petition; but the Legislature adjourned without taking any action. Meanwhile, however, Cornwallis had surrendered to General Washington, the English forces abandoned New York, the Revolutionary War had come to an end by virtue of the treaty with England which acknowledged the independence of the American Colonies, and the State of Pennsylvania became a sovereign power. The Whigs, having thus won their cause,

felt a strong sympathy with those of the Quakers who had suffered disownment by the religious society in which they were born for the sake of their attachment to the new Republic just being established. Prominent citizens felt and said that the disowned Friends had been hardly and unjustly dealt with. The Free Quakers began to raise money and take steps to build a meeting-house for themselves, and Samuel Wetherill, White Matlack, Jehu Eldridge, and Isaac Howell were on June 16, 1783, appointed a committee to find a suitable lot of ground on which to build, and on the seventh day of July, 1783, the committee reported to a meeting for business that they had obtained a lot suitable for the purpose at the southwest corner of Fifth and Mulberry Streets—in front, on Mulberry Street, forty-eight feet; in depth, on Fifth Street, sixty feet—which they held ready to convey to trustees. The Society of Free Quakers thereupon approved the action of their committee and appointed a board of trustees to accept from Samuel Wetherill a conveyance of the lot, and on the tenth day of the same month a deed of the lot was duly executed to them accordingly—

in trust to and for the use and benefit of the religious society of people distinguished and known by the name of Free Quakers, in the city of Philadelphia, to erect and build a meeting-house thereon, and therein to meet for the solemn worship of Almighty God, the Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the Universe.

They at once and unanimously resolved to build a meeting-house thereon and forward a subscription to defray the expense of so doing, and "a disposition to aid us appearing to be general," as the minutes state, at the next meeting they somewhat enlarged upon the plan of their building and appointed White Matlack treasurer, directing him to "keep all money received and to be received by him in the bank." The Bank of North America, then newly established, which was incorporated May 26, 1781, and began active business January 7, 1782, is undoubtedly referred to. The subscription prospered. Among the contributors to the building fund were Washington, Franklin, and a number of other distinguished patriots, and the meeting-house was built accordingly. When the wall was nearly finished and the marble tablet was almost being built into its place, one of the Free Quakers was asked why the words "in the year of the

empire 8" were inserted. He answered, "I tell thee, friend, it is because our country is destined to be the great empire over all this world."

One little circumstance illustrating the customs that then prevailed may perhaps be mentioned. The religious people of that day had not yet taken the earnest stand in regard to the use of alcoholic drink which has since distinguished the Society of Friends; the query was still asked at the Yearly Meeting "whether Friends were careful to keep their laborers in harvest and elsewhere duly supplied with spirits," and the Free Quakers on this subject at least agreed with their orthodox brethren. When the roof of the meetinghouse was completed, in 1784, refreshment was provided to the laborers, and the receipted bill for the rum, lemons, and sugar with which they were entertained is preserved to this day among the papers of the society. Let us hope that the punch was not quite as strong as the building. The meeting-house was completed early in 1784, and worship was first held in it on the 13th day of June in that year and regularly thereafter on every Sunday for many years.

The notes of the meetings for business continue during this period to show considerable correspondence with the disowned Friends of Massachusetts, several of whom visited the society in Philadelphia, and Samuel Wetherill at about this time went on a religious visit to these Friends and was absent for several months. It seems that meetings on similar principles to the society in Philadelphia were organized at Long Plain, near Dartmouth, and at Rochester.

The society, though now prospering, was without any graveyard, but in 1786 a law was passed vesting certain city lots in trustees for a burial-ground for the use of the society. This act was passed August 26, 1786, and recites that—

it is but right and just to forward the designs of religion and benevolence, and that the virtuous citizens of the Commonwealth who have been deprived of their religious rights and privileges on account of their attachment to the cause of their country in the time of its utmost danger should have the encouragement of the Legislature.

And then proceeds to grant public city lots Nos. 34 to 41, on the west side of Fifth Street, below Locust Street, to—

Christopher Marshall, Joseph Stiles, Nathaniel Brown, Isaac Howell, Peter Thompson, Benjamin Say, and Joseph Warner and the survivors

and survivor of them and the heirs and assigns of such survivors forever, in trust, nevertheless, to and for the sole purpose of a burial-ground for the use of the religious Society of Friends, distinguished and known by the name of the Free Quakers, in the city of Philadelphia.

Being now established, with all the property and rights usual to religious societies, the Free Quakers entered upon a prosperous career. Their meetings for worship were well attended. The upper room of their meeting-house was rented at first to the Masonic lodge of which Washington was a member, and afterwards to one Benjamin Tucker, who kept a school there, and the rents thus obtained were formed into a fund for the charitable relief of the poor members of the society; and the history of the society soon became, as appears by the minutes, almost as peaceful and uneventful as that of their orthodox friends, who had disowned them.

Meanwhile the political differences which had caused their separation were fast disappearing. The Quakers gladly joined with their more enterprising fellow-citizens in obedience to the republican form of government, and in 1789 their Yearly Meeting sent a letter to Washington on the occasion of his inauguration as President, congratulating him and wishing long life and prosperity both to him and to his amiable consort.

Washington replied in courteous terms to this address, which marks the complete and loyal recognition by the Quakers of the American Government which that people have always since maintained; and while they did not formally amend their Discipline in the matter of disownment they, and indeed all bodies of Christians, have since become so liberal and merciful to the shortcomings of individual members that it may almost be said that the doctrines of the Free Quakers on this point are now generally accepted everywhere. The Friends, however, could not bring themselves into harmony with the Free Quakers, and in 1790 sent word to Samuel Wetherill forbidding him to speak in their graveyard, to which he replied in a letter to their ministers' meeting. It seems also that he was spoken of as an infidel, to which charges he replied by writing a pamphlet entitled "The Divinity of Jesus Christ proved." But as the political difference died away some of the Revolutionary soldiers made acknowledgment to their meetings and were received back into

membership with Friends, and so before long the Free Quakers, never a very large body, became comparatively few in number, held together principally by the talent and exertions of their clerk and preacher, Samuel Wetherill. He continued active in the ministry until his death, in his eighty-first year, in 1816, when he was succeeded as clerk by his son of the same name. Before his death the disowned Friends of Maryland, Massachusetts, and Ohio had all died or been taken back into their meetings, and the Free Quakers were a small and rapidly diminishing band of the Revolutionary heroes of Philadelphia. Religious worship was faithfully observed by them every Sunday. Clement Biddle died in 1813, Samuel Wetherill, Jr., died in 1829, Timothy Matlack removed from this city and died in 1829, at Holmesburg, in the hundredth year of his age; Elizabeth Claypoole died in 1833. The families of the first members ceased to attend Sunday meetings, and John Price Wetherill, who succeeded his father as clerk, after worshiping nearly alone for several years, closed the meeting for the last time, and meeting for religious worship ceased about 1836.

CHARLES WETHERILL.

SLAVERY IN COLONIAL DAYS.

ALMOST simultaneously with its discovery and resettlement by Europeans, this continent became a slave market. The natives of Hispaniola, that decayed gem of the Antilles now known to us as Haiti, were reduced to servitude immediately after the Spanish conquest, and a similar fate soon overtook the aborigines of Venezuela, New Grenada, Peru, and Ecuador. Before the close of the sixteenth century all the native races in what is now known as Latin America became commodities of barter and sale. The importation of African slaves began as early as 1501, and before the close of that century nearly every maritime power of Europe, including England, was either directly or indirectly engaged in the African slave trade.

At first this inhuman traffic had neither apologists nor advocates, and was carried on without any express legal sanction.

This was not unnatural. Moral criterions, like forms of religion, have their seasons of birth, maturity, and decay, and they never rise higher or fall lower than the prevailing standard of intellectual development; and it goes without saying that where there is no conscience to condemn an act, it needs neither apology nor legislative sanction.

But there soon came a time when the more advanced thinkers began to question the morality of the African slave trade, and then it was that some authoritative or legal sanction was necessary to its respectability; and, strange to say, this authoritative sanction of an immoral and heathenish traffic was first brought about through the intervention of a Christian priest. I allude, of course, to Bartolomé Las Casas, Bishop of Chespa. Washington Irving and others have been at great pains to reconcile this act of the saintly bishop with his well-known humane and Christian character, but they have never been able to "argue the seal off the bond," and Las Casas has gone into history, like many other noble characters, with a stain upon his record. The only rational apology that can be offered for this misstep in his brilliant career is that he was essentially what we would now call "a one-sided man." He seldom saw more than one side of any given question, either in politics or morals, and, aside from this, he was too much of the courtier to sacrifice position and influence to private opinion. His sympathies had been aroused in behalf of the Indian, whose wrongs he had so often witnessed, and so to ameliorate the hard lot of the Indian slave in the mines of Hispaniola he proposed the substitution of the more robust and hardy African. He thus became the first apologist and advocate of the African slave trade.

The example of Spain, thus fortified by the Church, soon became contagious. The African slave trade was carried on by the British nation for nearly two centuries, under the immediate auspices of the government, before the slightest effort was made to awaken the public mind to a sense of its iniquity. The Stuarts granted charters of incorporation to companies endowed with special privileges for kidnaping and selling Africans; and this was done not only for the purpose of supplying the English colonial markets, but for the sake of the profits arising from the traffic in the colonies of France and Spain. Thus by the

treaty of Utrecht, of 1713, Great Britain was granted the exclusive privilege of introducing negro slaves "into the dominions of His Catholic Majesty" for the term of thirty years, the only restriction being that not more than five thousand should be thus introduced during any one calendar year.

But the principal object of England's participation in the African slave trade was to supply her own colonies in North America and the West India Islands. There was a supremely selfish motive at the back of this. England wanted to increase her North American Colonial products for home consumption and re-exportation, and she wanted besides to discourage the emigration of her European subjects to the New World, where they were disposed to seek refuge from the oppressions of the Restoration. To accomplish these selfish ends she did not hesitate to violate the spirit of her own ancient common law by fastening the curse of slavery upon her Colonial subjects in New England, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Let us briefly trace this policy to its ultimate sequence.

Very soon the importation of African slaves became so great as to excite alarm, and the spirited little colony of Massachusetts was the first to raise the voice of remonstrance. Her Colonial Legislature finally grew bold enough to impose a heavy import duty on African slaves, and this duty was subsequently increased with a view of making it prohibitory; but the law was rendered inoperative through the interposition of the Royal Council, and subsequently each of the Royal Governors in all the Colonies was instructed from London to promptly veto all such measures. The Colonies of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey each had a similar experience. Every measure looking to the restriction of the slave traffic was promptly vetoed, and every petition by the people to that end was received with haughty indifference.

Finally, the Colonies learned the necessity of concerted action, and one of the very first measures of the *de facto* Congress of 1774 was in the form of a resolution providing that after December of that year "no more African slaves be imported into any one of the Colonies," and this resolution was substantially reiterated, with additional emphasis, some nine months later. Afterwards, when the controversy with the mother country had

culminated in a settled purpose on the part of the Colonists to throw off British allegiance, this very slavery grievance was alleged as one of the chief reasons in justification of that purpose. Thus, in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, we find a clause charging that the King of Great Britain had "steadfastly forbidden all attempts to prohibit or even to limit the importation of African slaves into the Colonies."

This clause was subsequently stricken out, as Mr. Jefferson tells us, "in complaisance to South Carolina," thus affording the first example of the sacrifice of principle to temporary expediency, and like all such sacrifices it cost the country dearly. It was an entirely new departure on the slavery question. More than that, it changed completely the whole aspect of the question; for, as pointed out by the learned Dr. Van Holst, up to that time the Colonial Congress, as a *de facto* body, stood clearly committed against negro slavery, but now when, for the first time, the Congress had become a *de jure* body as well, it weakly abandoned the whole question. The Congress did more than this, for by relegating it to the particular colonies, now called "States," it tacitly legalized slavery in every one of them.

I use the word "legalized" advisedly and purposely; for although up to that time slavery was a fact in each of the thirteen Colonies, it was not a legal institution in any one of them. Not one of the original charters under which the Colonial governments had been established contained a word or phrase that could be construed or even tortured into a grant of right to property in man; and if it had it would have been illegal, for slavery was not sanctioned by the British constitution—a traditional *legis non scriptæ* to which all British statutes are supposed to conform. Moreover, slavery was not sanctioned by either the common law or the statutory law of England, and both classes of laws were of full force in the North American Colonies up to the time of the Revolution; nor did the fact that England had forced slavery upon her colonies, contrary to her own laws and over their repeated protest, alter the legal aspect of the case.

It is not my present purpose to dwell at length upon the fatal consequences of that first blunder of the Colonial Congress.

They are too familiar to require specification. They stand out in bold relief on nearly every page of our constitutional and political history. We see them in the work of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; in the makeshift provisions of articles one and four of the Constitution which that convention submitted; in the debates which preceded its final ratification by the people of the States; in a series of subsequent amendments to the Constitution itself; in the decisions of our legal tribunals, and in the long series of legislative expedients and "compromises" which settled no question, but merely put off the day of trial.

Finally, when all expedients failed, the day of trial came, and the negro slave of three centuries became a free citizen, and then we realized that the "race problem" was before us in a still more perplexing and menacing form. It is with us yet and is likely to remain for generations to come. All recognize the danger, but no one has yet been able to suggest a practical remedy, unless, indeed, the remedy may be found in such a judicious restriction of the suffrage as will not conflict with the amended articles fourteen and fifteen of our Federal Constitution.

It might be instructive, though perhaps not very pleasant reading, to minutely trace the fatal consequences of that blunder of 1776 through the first eighty-six years of our national existence; how this irrepressible slavery question kept us in constant ferment; how it gave rise to constitutional constructions which made us a nation without subjects or citizens; how upon one notable occasion it led to the attempted nullification of a law of Congress by the local authorities of a single State; how upon a subsequent occasion it compromised our national honor by forcing us into an aggressive and unjust war with a neighboring Republic; and how, as a consequence of that un-American policy, it plunged us into a destructive civil war twenty-seven years afterwards. But, leaving all this aside, I here limit myself to one or two popular errors of opinion touching the final abolition of the African slave trade.

Most of our people have rather shadowy opinions on this subject. They have a vague impression that somehow the institution of slavery was originally planted here by Great Britain,

and that it was strengthened and perpetuated in our midst by the obstinate refusal of the mother country to respect the oft-expressed wishes of our Colonial ancestors; and so, indeed, it was. History no more clearly attests any one fact than this; and the necessary inference is that negro slavery in the United States was an exotic growth, and never would have existed in North America but for British selfishness and cupidity.

But, while accepting these as facts and necessary inferences, the same persons express surprise when told that it was the United States who first made the African slave trade odious; that it was the United States who first protested against this traffic, and that it was the first power but one (and that one not England) to declare the traffic piracy. Some well-informed people have accepted the error so industriously promulgated by British philanthropists that Great Britain led the van in the international crusade against the African slave trade. I once met an American college professor who accepted Lord Castlereagh's statement, made in the British Parliament in 1818, that "it was England who first prohibited the African slave trade!" Nothing can be further from the truth of history. It is a historical fact easy of verification that the United States by a public law of Congress interdicted the foreign slave trade thirteen years before Great Britain did; that we made this traffic "a punishable crime" seven years before Great Britain did, and that, with the single exception of Denmark, the United States preceded all the nations of christendom in the final and total abolition of that nefarious traffic.

It is well to remember these things, and it is well to teach them to our children; and, while we are about it, it would be well enough to tell them that even as late as the first quarter of the present century it was the Virginia slaveholders who gave the first impetus to the African colonization scheme; that that society was first organized under the auspices of the United States Government at their instance; that it was they who first liberated their slaves and sent the first negro colonists to Liberia; that it was they who ceded the territory now known as the States of Ohio and Indiana to the General Government on the express condition that it should never become slave territory,

and that it was the son of a Virginia slaveholder who published the first anti-slavery newspaper ever issued in the United States; that so long as he continued to publish his journal in a little town in East Tennessee he did so with the utmost impunity, but when, in order to better his financial condition, he removed to the free State of Illinois his press and type were pitched into the Mississippi River by a howling mob and he himself narrowly escaped lynching by flight.

WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS,

Late U. S. Minister to Central American States.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *October, 1894.*

THE WARS WITH THE BARBARY STATES.

“Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute.”

PERHAPS no achievement of modern history will excel the remarkable series of acts by which the United States, in the twenty-fifth year of its existence as a nation, put an end to a humiliation to which the commercial powers of Europe had submitted for centuries. From the time when the Spanish Moors, driven out of Grenada by Ferdinand and Isabella, settled on the opposite coast and began the practice of piracy, the Barbary States—Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers—had been united against all Christian commerce in the Mediterranean. Emboldened by their immunity from punishment, they pushed their depredations and extended their operations into the Atlantic, seizing the vessels of all nations which refused to pay them tribute. While England and France had caused their flags to be respected, and Russia and Austria were protected by special agreements, the Dutch, Swedes, and Danes paid annual tribute to the pirates for exemption, thus sanctioning the outrage and placing themselves in the humiliating position of wearing a badge of servitude.

About the year 1800 Tripoli intimated to the American Government the propriety of paying tribute to her. Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, replied by declaring

war against Tripoli, and sent out an armed naval force under Commodore Dale. This officer, with two frigates and a sloop-of-war, blockaded Tripoli, thus preventing their cruisers from getting to sea, and at the same time protecting our commerce. In 1803 Commodore Preble arrived at Tripoli with seven more vessels. In the month of October of that year one of the blockading vessels (the "Philadelphia," Captain Bainbridge), while reconnoitering, was grounded in the harbor and forced to surrender. The officers were held as prisoners of war, but the crew were treated as slaves. Meanwhile the vessel was floated and moored in the harbor and strongly manned by the Tripolitans, whose naval force was thus unexpectedly augmented.

The rendezvous of the American fleet was at Syracuse, in Sicily, somewhat more than a day's sail from Tripoli. A young lieutenant under Preble, named Decatur, formed a plan for destroying the "Philadelphia" and thus reducing the Tripolitans once more to their ordinary naval strength. This scheme was submitted by Decatur to the Commodore, who approved it and ordered the lieutenant to put it into execution. Decatur armed a ketch which he had captured, and with it entered, in February, 1804, under cover of night, the harbor of Tripoli. His pilot spoke the Tripolitan language, and being hailed on approaching the "Philadelphia," the pilot answered that he had lost his anchor and wished to fasten his boat for safety to the frigate until morning. The frigate sent a boat ashore to ask the necessary permission, and then Decatur and his crew leaped upon the deck. They rushed upon the surprised and affrighted seamen, some fifty in number, and drove them overboard into the sea. Then they set fire to the "Philadelphia," and, by the light of the blaze, escaped without the loss of a single man. One sailor, however, was wounded by a saber cut on the arm, which he had interposed to prevent Decatur from being decapitated by an infuriated Tripolitan.

The Tripolitans, enraged at the loss of the "Philadelphia," treated Bainbridge and his enslaved crew with the utmost severity. Commodore Preble entered the harbor of Tripoli three times and bombarded the town, destroying some of the shipping, but making no material headway. At last General

Eaton, with a force of nine Americans, twenty Greeks, and about five hundred Egyptians, began a series of brilliant operations as a land force, and this, with the timely arrival of the frigate "Constitution" in June, 1805, forced the Bashaw of Tripoli to come to terms. He released Bainbridge and the crew of the "Philadelphia," abandoned the policy of levying tribute upon American vessels and commerce, and concluded a treaty by which peace was at once declared.

Forgetful of the punishment received by Tripoli, the Dey of Algiers, during our second war with Great Britain, thought the United States would not be powerful enough to cope with two enemies upon the ocean, and determined to resume piracy upon our commerce. His pretext was the unsatisfactory quality of a cargo of military stores furnished by the American Government. He ordered the American agent to at once leave the capital. As soon as he departed the Algerians began their depredations. Our vessels were captured and, with their cargoes, confiscated, and their crews enslaved and held for ransom. This continued for two years, until the conclusion of the war with England and the signing of the treaty of peace.

In the latter part of 1814 the President, after suggesting to the Congress the importance of taking measures of prevention, dispatched two squadrons to the Mediterranean, under Commodores Bainbridge and Decatur. The latter, in June, 1815, after a brilliant engagement, captured an Algerian frigate of forty-four guns and a brig with twenty-two, and then sailed for Algiers with his prizes. Our Navy had won great renown in the war with Great Britain, and when they arrived at Algiers the American fleet inspired the Dey with terror. He was willing at once to enter into the terms proposed by Decatur, which were that he restore all captured property, give up the men enslaved, pay an indemnity of six million dollars for the injury done American commerce, and exempt our vessels from tribute forevermore. His signature was placed upon this document on the fourth day of July—an auspicious date for so honorable an achievement—and the proud position thus attained by the United States attracted the attention of entire Europe, for the American Government had extorted expressions of submission from the Barbary Powers such as no other nation had ever

obtained. The Congress held at Vienna discussed the subject, and resolved that from that time forward Christian slavery in Algiers must be suppressed, while Great Britain sent a fleet to that city and compelled the Dey to submit to conditions such as had been imposed by Decatur.

E. J. RUSSELL.

HISTORICAL PILGRIMAGE.

CELEBRATION OF THE STORMING OF FORTS MONTGOMERY AND CLINTON—A VISIT TO TEMPLE HILL.

THE Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands and Quassaick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, had what is termed "a field day" at Temple Hill on October 6. Although Temple Hill was a part of the real camp ground of the Army and the scenes of more important events connected with the Revolution and the birth of the Nation than any other place, yet it is a spot that has until late years been seldom visited. As most people know, it is a knoll south of Snake Hill. It commands a magnificent view of the whole field of occupation in this vicinity. This was the anniversary of the storming of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, and the outing was in a measure a celebration of the day.

After all had arrived at the monument on the hill, the Rev. Dr. Hall offered prayer and the President of the Historical Society, Rev. Rufus Emery, gave a narrative of the event celebrated. Afterward the company strolled over the camp ground and spent several hours very pleasantly and profitably.

The President's address was as follows:

"Daughters of the American Revolution and Members of the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands: This place and time bring to our memories many events and circumstances of interest in our local history, and of importance in that which relates to the great struggle for national independence and liberty which our ancestors undertook and fought out. On this hill where stands this monument once stood an edifice, built for general purposes by order of General Heath, and said by Chaplain Ganno to have been designed for public

worship on Lord's day. It was officially known as the 'Public Building,' the new 'Public Building,' and as the 'Temple' from its use by the Masonic order. In this building were held the public meetings of the officers, military orders proclaimed, and 'all public functions celebrated.' In it soon after its completion was held a grand entertainment in which youth and beauty, wit, wealth, and character graced the occasion with their presence, and from Newburgh came the star of the evening who, with the Commander-in-Chief, opened the festivities. Here on the 19th of April, 1783, eight years after the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, was published the proclamation of Congress announcing the cessation of hostilities between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain. The reading of the proclamation was followed by a prayer by Chaplain Ganno. After this the assembled soldiers gave three resounding huzzas. The grand anthem of Independence was then performed with voice and instrument, the Continental Army proclaiming with united voices that there was 'no King but God.' In the same place was held that ever memorable meeting called by Washington to consider the Newburgh letters, when, with manly independence and fervent charity, he said to the convention of officers then assembled: 'Why, then, should we * * * adopt measures which may cast a shade over that glory which has been so justly acquired, and tarnish the reputation of an army which is celebrated through all Europe for its fortitude and patriotism?' Here it was with an honest courage and pathetic feeling by well-chosen and considerate words the great leader allayed and calmed the rising storm of distrust and discontent among the soldiers. Here also was held the meeting for the formation of the Society of the Cincinnati, which society, in the words of our historian Ruttenber, 'now stands as the representative of the heroic age of the Republic, a golden thread through the medium of which its members perpetuate the memory and services of their fathers.' Around this hill, in the meadows spreading out before us, was the encampment of the regiments of the Continental Army after the glorious victory of Yorktown—a military city of a thousand dwellings, sheltering ten thousand soldiers from Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and

New Hampshire, and not far from here was the burial place of the cantonment, where was laid to rest many a brave soldier unnamed and unhonored save in the thankful remembrance of a grateful and patriotic posterity.

"Here in this encampment and in the Temple was waged a warfare in which neither swords nor arms had a place; though bloodless, it was as strong and real as if there had been charging squadrons, clanging cavalry, and thundering cannon. The consequences were greater than the victories of Yorktown or Saratoga, for it gave to the country and to history in place of a crowned Washington an uncrowned Father of his Country. The date brings to mind the 6th of October, 1777, when the forts, Clinton and Montgomery, the former under the command of General James Clinton and the latter under his brother, Governor George Clinton, were surprised and captured by the British forces under Sir Henry Clinton. These forts had been constructed by the Provincial Congress of New York, at the suggestion of the Continental Congress, in order to prevent the passage of the enemy's vessels up the Hudson.

"Fort Clinton, the stronger of the two, was on the south side of Poplopens Kill; Fort Montgomery on the north side of the same, distant from the other about six hundred yards. A deep ravine extending from the river inland separated them. A bridge across the kill furnished the means of communication between the two forts. These forts, built under the direction of Bernard Romans, an experienced engineer, had been constructed with reference to defending the obstructions which had been stretched across the river from Fort Montgomery to Anthony's Nose, consisting of a chain, a boom, and a chevaux de frise, the whole being guarded by the two frigates Montgomery and Congress and two galleys. It was thought by the committee who had charge of the matter that 'if the obstructions of the river can be rendered effective the enemy will not attempt to operate by land, the passes through the Highlands are so exceeding difficult.'

"Governor Clinton was at Kingston when the news of intended attack came. He prorogued the Legislature, then in session and hastened to the Highlands, assumed command of Fort Montgomery and gathered the militia of the neighborhood

into the forts for their defense. The number of men in the forts was about eight hundred, most of them being untrained militia and in many cases unarmed.

"On the morning of October 4 a division of the British Army, consisting of eleven hundred men, moved up the Hudson and landed at Tarrytown. It was followed by a second division of about the same number, marching by land, and joined the first at Tarrytown. The whole body marched from Tarrytown into the interior and after dark returned. A third division was sent up the river the same day, but did not land, remaining all day on the transports at anchor off Tarrytown. The next day the whole body of troops moved up to Verplanck's Point. Early on the morning of October 6, in a thick fog, they were landed at Stony Point. From Stony Point they marched around Dunderburgh and halted between Dunderburgh and Bear Hill. Here the force divided, one division marching to the west of Bear Hill, to the rear of Fort Montgomery, the second division moving to the attack of Fort Clinton. Sunday night, the day before the attack, Major Logan, an alert officer and well acquainted with the ground, was sent out to ascertain the intentions of the enemy. He returned on the morning of the 6th and reported that the enemy had landed a considerable force on the west side of the river, at King's Ferry, between that and Dunderburgh. As this division against Fort Clinton advanced they were met by a detachment from the fort under Lieutenant Jackson, who fell into an ambush near Doodletown, and fell back toward the fort. One hundred men, half Continentals and half militia, under Lieutenants Bruyn and McClangley, moved to the support of Lieutenant Jackson. They were too weak to withstand the force of the enemy, and fell back, disputing the ground inch by inch. A stone wall served as an outwork of the fort, and from this the retreating detachments seriously annoyed the assailants. Beyond the wall there was an abatis of four hundred yards exposed to the fire of ten cannons. To gain the fort this abatis must be passed over. The enemy had no cannon. The only course by which the attacking force can reach the fort was to pass over the abatis as rapidly as possible, each man making a path for himself. The command was given that not a shot should be fired, the bayonets alone be relied on.

The enemy charged across the abatis under a destructive fire from the fort. Arriving at the foot of the works, they pushed and hoisted each other into the embrasures. Some of the defenders were killed in the embrasures and some wounded. It was after sunset when the fort was captured. After the fort was taken and was in possession of the British, the remainder of the garrison returned to the esplanade, fired a volley, threw down their arms, and ran away into the woods.

"As the division which had marched around the western base of Bear Hill approached Fort Montgomery, Governor Clinton sent Captain Fenno with the only field piece in the fort to retard the advance of the enemy, covered by sixty men, all under the command of Colonel Lamb. They found themselves in a critical position, and, spiking their gun, retired. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, just as the sun was setting, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell advanced to the fort under a flag of truce. He was met by Lieutenant-Colonel Livingston. Campbell demanded the surrender of the fort, 'to prevent the effusion of blood.' Colonel Livingston replied 'that he had no authority to treat with him, but if they (the assailants) would surrender themselves prisoners of war they might depend on being well treated. If they did not choose to accept these terms they might renew the attack as soon as he should return within the fort, for they (the garrison) were determined to defend it to the last extremity.' The officers retired and the attack was renewed with great violence. Now against the fort containing only a few hundred defenders was hurled a force of more than nine hundred men, bayonet to bayonet. After a struggle of nearly three hours the fort was captured about 8 o'clock in the evening. Governor George Clinton escaped in a boat and crossed the river to General Putnam. General James Clinton, though wounded by a bayonet, escaped under cover of the darkness and made his way to New Windsor. The soldiers, about two hundred, who escaped found their way through the mountains to their homes and some to General James Clinton at New Windsor.

"These two forts were captured not by superior courage, but by superior numbers. They did not capitulate nor surrender; they were overwhelmed. The American loss was two hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and missing. The British had forty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

"The two frigates which guarded the obstruction were set on fire by the defenders and deserted about 10 o'clock at night. An eyewitness thus describes the scene: 'The flames suddenly broke forth, and as every sail was set both vessels became a magnificent pyramid of fire. The reflection on the steep face of the opposite mountain and long train of light that shone upon the water a prodigious distance had a wonderful effect, while the ear was filled with the continued echoes from the rocky shores as the flames gradually reached the cannon. The whole was sublimely terminated by the explosion, which again left all in darkness.'

"The contest of October 6, 1777, was a heroic action on the part of the American leaders and soldiers. Eight hundred men for six hours held these forts against the attack of three thousand. It was a contest of untrained and undisciplined yeomanry against the disciplined army of Britain. Though it was a defeat, it was also a stubborn defense; though it was a retreat, it was not a surrender nor capitulation. The forts were held, as Colonel Livingston said, 'to the last extremity.' All honor to the leaders and soldiers of Orange and Ulster, brave defenders of Forts Clinton and Montgomery. May not many years pass away before monuments shall mark the sites of their heroic defense, keeping fresh in the memories of coming generations the daring and persistent courage of the fathers.

"All honor and grateful remembrance to the unknown dead, who fell in the terrific onset, whose precious dust the earth around the forts now holds in trust. Though dead they still have a voice, telling of sterling devotion to the great cause of American Independence and the sacrifice of life which secured it.

"I cannot better close this brief and imperfect sketch of the events of this day we commemorate than by quoting the words of Governor George Clinton, which he addressed to General Washington a few days after the battle. Having made a report of the attack, the defense, and capture, he says: 'I should be guilty of the greatest injustice were I not to declare that the officers and soldiers under me of the different corps behaved with the greatest spirit and bravery.'

"Neither should the reply of Washington be omitted. He says, in answer to Governor Clinton's report: 'It is to be re-

gretted that so brave a resistance did not meet with a suitable reward. You have, however, the satisfaction of knowing that everything was done that could possibly be done by a handful against a far superior force.'

"When can their glory fade?
O, the wild charge they made!
All the world wondered.
Honor the charge they made,
Honor the brave brigade,
The noble eight hundred."

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

THE greatness of Washington consisted in his commanding personality. Long before he had compelled England to acknowledge our independence the great military powers of Europe had agreed that he was a great general. He proved himself even greater in his executive ability as the first President of the new nation. Among all the dissensions which arose in organizing a new national government he was equal to every emergency in quieting all conflicting parties and bringing harmony out of chaos. He was literally the Father of his Country. The Thanksgiving proclamation of our beloved first President is so admirable and characteristic of this noble and just man, who could ask divine protection and guidance for sovereigns and nations (who had so recently opposed him in war), "and especially such as have shown kindness unto us, bless them with peace and concord," that the destroyers of nations stood abashed at the majesty of his virtue. It reprov'd the intemperance of their ambition and darkened the splendor of their victory.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly implore His protection and favor; and, whereas, both Houses of Congress have, by their Joint Committee, requested me to recommend to the people of the

United States a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity of peaceably establishing a form of government for their safety and happiness: Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of the great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, that will be. That we then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to its becoming a nation, for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of His Providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one more lately instituted; for civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge, and in general for all the great and various favors which He hath been pleased to confer on us. And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and national duties properly and prudently; to render our national government a blessing to all people, constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness unto us), and bless them with good government, peace, and concord, to promote the knowledge of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science amongst us; and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

"Given under my hand, at the city of New York, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

In 1789 this proclamation called for a Thanksgiving which was observed by four millions of people in thirteen States clustered along the Atlantic coast. This year it will be celebrated by a nation of seventy-five millions, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

MARY BERTRAM WOODWORTH.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[Read before the Abigail Adams Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa, Daughters of the American Revolution, August 3, 1894.]

EVERY thoughtful student of history must sooner or later arrive at the fixed conviction that some divinity is at work in this world shaping the ends of national as well as of individual life. Nothing stands alone. Everything is related to what has gone before and to that which follows after. Out of disasters and tumults, out of wars and strivings flow beautiful and beneficent results. It may be chance, but when fraught with such divine consequences to the world we must needs believe—

Eternal God that chance did guide.

Nowhere are the marks of such guidance more plainly visible than in the history of our own land.

English colonization in America occurred at a peculiarly auspicious period. Coming earlier it would have led to the establishment in the New World of political and religious ideas and institutions which were fast becoming obsolete. Under Queen Elizabeth, Englishmen had not yet attained to that activity of mind in politics which was reached under the guiding hand of Puritanism during the reign of her successors. When at last the hour came men of advanced views, of high purpose, and mighty will were standing ready to bear over land and sea the seeds of a nobler civilization and plant them in the virgin soil of this continent.

Believing themselves to be the chosen seed of a great nation, from the outset everything had tended to foster and develop a spirit of liberty in the Colonists. Separated by three thousand

miles of ocean from the habits and traditions of the Old World, the domestic struggles of England left the Colonies untrammelled, and the love of freedom and independence took deep root.

The spirit of the early saints and heroes of America still lived on in their descendants, and in every crisis that arose during the reign of the later Stuart kings men were not wanting to declare their steadfast determination to be buried in the graves of their fathers rather than relinquish one jot or one tittle of the inheritance so dearly bought. The nobler spirits of the time regarded it as a sacred duty to hand down unimpaired from sire to son this precious legacy through all succeeding generations.

History, from 1608 to 1688, shows why we are a free people and the origin of our institutions. Henceforth we enter upon a wider theater and trace the causes of our becoming a united people. A world-wide struggle begins which will extend from New England to the Orient and exercise a determining influence on the fortunes of mankind.

The Seven Years' War, which broke out in Europe in 1754, was a turning point in the history of the world. The foundation of England's empire in India, the reconstruction of Germany, and the United States of America resulted from this stupendous conflict. Hemmed in by a long chain of French forts and menaced constantly by hostile foreigners with their savage allies of the wilderness, the Colonists, indomitable as their love of liberty was, would scarcely have dreamed of breaking the ties which bound them to the mother country had not the French been driven from the continent. This event paved the way for the creation of a future free and independent political existence.

A true colonial policy was but ill understood by the nations of Europe two centuries ago. The old Greek colonies were but loosely held, and, while always standing in friendly and filial relations to the parent state or city, they enjoyed from the earliest stages of their career an unquestioned right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Not so with England and her transatlantic offspring. She regarded the American Colonies as her exclusive property, to be harassed, hampered, rebuked, chastized, and domineered over at her own good will and pleasure. The chief obstacle to such high-handed measures lay in

the intrepid spirit of the freemen who held the outposts of civilization, and in the difficulty of making her commands audible and effective across the leagues of water which separated her from her possessions.

Perhaps a more contemptible, short-sighted monarch than George III never sat upon a throne. His idea of peace, like that of Louis XIV, meant simply a series of outrages on the powers around him. Patience and forbearance were regarded as signs of weakness and tokens that fresh injuries could be inflicted with impunity. The only limit was that of human endurance. He represented that ignoble type of mind which appreciates no other logic than that which is borne on the thunders of Sinai. His determination to play a part in English politics was attended with remarkable results. Before twenty years had rolled around his harsh and arbitrary temper had driven the American Colonies to revolt and independence, and alienated from himself the love and loyalty of his home subjects.

Like the ship money, whose payment John Hampden had so valiantly resisted, the tax on tea was trifling, but the principle was everything, for human freedom was the stake.

The causes which led to the outbreak of the Revolution are a more than twice-told tale. Sufficient to say that, having whipped the Colonies with rods, the King and his ministry were now preparing to whip them with scorpions.

Every fiber of their hearts bound these peace-loving Colonists to the old home across the sea. Slowly, slowly, the spirit to dare and to resist took possession of them—the spirit which makes it easy for a true man to die, when to yield would be impossible. To them, as to other men of diverse lands and times under the hoof of oppression,

There came a Voice without reply—

“’Tis man’s perdition to be safe,

When for the Truth he ought to die.”

True gentleness and loveliness of character by no means imply the possession of slave-like attributes. On the contrary, the great battles of justice and human freedom have usually been fought by men notable for their gentleness and love of peace. Out of quietness and harmony springs the sternest valor. The heart of every true American burns within him at the story

of Otis and Warren and Adams, of Washington and Greene and Marion, not reckless adventurers or pot-house politicians, but men of far-seeing intelligence and high character, "heroes in heart and hand." With all our hearts we must needs admire the wisdom and fortitude and dauntless courage of these old patriots who lifted America to a place among the nations of the earth.

Nor was this patriotic temper confined alone to the leaders of the movement. From every hill and valley of New England arose a great cry which awakened responsive echoes among the mountains of Virginia and the savannas of Georgia. Widely separated by distance and race instincts, but now bound together by a common interest and a common danger, men remembered only that they were Americans and rose up in arms like Clan Alpine at the command of Roderick Dhu.

Great was the contempt expressed by the English troops for the humble Minute Men who were mustering to the defense of life and liberty, but the question as to whether America was peopled by men or cowards was forever set at rest as the red-coated British troops rolled ignominiously down the slope of Bunker Hill. In a nobler way it was answered still more decisively during the terrible winter at Valley Forge and the long eight years' struggle in cold and hunger and discouragement in which these fathers and sons of liberty fought a battle, not for themselves alone, but for the advancement and betterment of all mankind.

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast

Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west ;
And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels the soul within him climb
To the awful verge of manhood, as the energy sublime
Of a century bursts full blossomed on the thorny stem of Time.

The sound of the old Liberty Bell was heard around the world and ushered in a new era in the history of mankind.

Every element which leads to revolution had long existed in France, and the successful uprising of America fired the train. The shock was like that of an earthquake. Every throne in Europe rocked. Italy awoke from the torpor of ages, and before the movement ceased the revolutionary spirit had extended

even to Mexico and the states of South America. Old things had passed away and all things were to become new.

At the close of the Revolution this country was plundered and pillaged and without credit or currency, but the long struggle had been the "open sesame" to a great national life. Henceforth it was the destiny of America to work out on the grandest scale before the nations of the earth the problem of a government based on the consent of the governed—a "government by the people, through the people, for the people."

In the divine economy there is no loss without some compensation. The independence of America, which seemed a fatal blow to England's greatness, was but a necessary stepping-stone to the establishment of the supremacy of the English race. "From that hour," writes the historian Green, "the life of the English people has flowed not in one current, but in two; and while the older has shown little signs of lessening, the younger has fast risen to a greatness which has changed the face of the world. It is already the main branch of the English people, and in the days that are at hand the main current of that people's history must run along the channel not of the Thames or the Mersey, but of the Hudson and the Mississippi. But, distinct as these currents are, every year proves more clearly that in spirit the English people is one; and in thus remaining one before half a century is over it will change the face of the world. What the issues of such a world-wide change may be not even the wildest dreamer would dare to prophesy. But one issue is inevitable. In the centuries that lie before us the primacy of the world will lie with the English people. English institutions, English speech, English thought will become the main features of the political, the social, and the intellectual life of mankind."

In waging their valiant fight for their own liberties the Americans contributed much to renew and purify political life in England. In winning independence for themselves they also won a higher political standpoint for the mother country and for the whole world.

The importance of the American Revolution can scarcely be overestimated. "The religious precedents and drift of the past," says Bascom, "had not been more sharply questioned

nor its conclusions more broadly denied on general principles by the Protestant Reformation than were the opinions pertaining to society and government by the American Revolution. This Revolution, while favored by circumstances, had not been their blind result. It had not been made ready by mere physical forces; with these there had been a steady ripening of opinions, a practical use and theoretical proclamation of the principles of political freedom. This Revolution was not allowed, therefore, to transpire in the dark, its underlying truths obscured by the turmoil of conflict or lost sight of in the interests of the hour. It was ripened by convictions and accompanied by the clearest announcement of its justifying reasons. Its social bearings were thus much more important than its immediate political ones. Though it was the starting point of a great nation, it helped to set in motion and gave a permanent, unmistakable form to social truths which overleap all national bounds and carry discussion and commotion everywhere."

The chief influence of America upon Europe must ever be a moral one. Its commercial relations are the least important. Its peculiar institutions are an example to the nations. In the opinion of eminent observers these "are something more than an experiment, for they are believed to disclose and display the type of institutions toward which, as by a law of fate, the rest of civilized mankind are forced to move, some with swifter, others with slower, but all with unresting, feet."

The beginnings of our history cannot be studied too long or too well. We shall search in vain the annals of other nations for higher examples of patriotism and lofty purpose, for more generous and heroic deeds. Not in vastness of territory or in the power which springs from material wealth does a country find its strongest bulwark, but in the souls of the men who inhabit it. From the characters and precepts of the fathers spring the wisdom and valor of the sons, and by reverent contemplation of the immortal dead who have passed onward each succeeding generation is uplifted and inspired.

Centuries ago the great Pericles, in an oration over the hero dead who had fallen while defending the liberties of Greece, urged in eloquent words why men should do honor to the memory of the dead. It was not that they—secure in their

immortality—needed temple or column to perpetuate their fame or reward their virtues, but because through admiration of what is heroic men rise to higher levels. All their thoughts and actions are colored by such fine companionship. "No wreath is given and no monument reared by a nation to the memory of its illustrious dead but it blossoms with good for the living through all future time. Virtue is encouraged, patriotism kindled, and all that is noble in our nature inspired to action by this homage to the greatness and goodness of our race."

Nor is this greatness and goodness the exclusive possession of the Revolutionary fathers. The background of American history is filled with a noble company of gracious and reverend figures. Though in most instances debarred by their sex from winning laurels in battle or on tented fields, the mothers of the Republic were in nowise unworthy to be the companions and helpmates of heroes and patriots. When war's alarum sounded they uncomplainingly took upon themselves the burden of home and family, and, like the Spartan matron of old, sent forth their husbands and sons to battle, bidding them return with their shields or upon them. No yoke was too heavy, no sacrifice too great when borne in the cause they loved.

Would we know of what metal our foremothers were made we must search the pages written by that iron-handed warrior, John Adams, and the records of Mercy Warren.

Many of the choicest blessings of human life were won for us through the courage and constancy of these old Revolutionary sires and dames, and it well becometh posterity to clear away the dust of time from their memories and to pay due tribute to their lives and works.

MRS. LILLIAN MONK.



WHAT WE ARE DOING.

REASONS FOR BELONGING TO CHAPTERS.

IN the first place, outside members have no representation, except in the District of Columbia, and that will cease after February next, in the Continental Congress. As that is the court of highest resort, the law-making, judicial, and executive power of the National Society, it is of moment to all members to share in its deliberations and decisions. It may be said that they are represented by the National Board, and so they are, as the District of Columbia is represented by the United States Congress. For how can the National Board with its numerous and pressing duties concern itself with every individual need? It is difficult to keep informed as to the demands of the Chapters which present in compact form the ideas and conclusions of their collective members. It would be impossible to give time and attention to individual needs, even if each member had a clearly defined idea of her needs and interests; but this is not the case. Floating members who have no interchange of ideas, no special object to bring them together or keep alive their interest in each other, must be, with few exceptions, inert and uninformed or else fractious and unreasonable for want of cohesion and coöperation.

In the second place, as the Board acts as a unit the members-at-large have really only one direct representative, while each Chapter of twelve or more members has at least one representative, its Regent, and may have three or four if it increases its membership.

Then the interest of the National Board is necessarily impersonal, as it would not do for its members to show any partiality, whereas it is the duty of the Regent and Delegates to give special attention to the interests of their Chapter, as also of its individual members, particularly the Regent, who is at all times its first representative and mouthpiece. She must have a con-

stant personal care not only for its general good, but for each member; she must see that all have equal opportunities to participate in entertainments, to join in action, and to acquire information. Through her invitations are given, complaints are made, mistakes are corrected, and wrongs redressed. She is like the captain of a company; the State is the colonel of the regiment; the National Board is the council of the generals. Each must do her best in her sphere of action, that the combined efforts of all may form a perfect whole.

Then, having a settled plan and time of meeting and officers to arrange all matters, the members of Chapters become imbued with the *esprit de corps* natural to aggregated human beings; they discuss vital questions and become better informed and more discerning; they learn to consider the rights of others as well as their own privileges. In fact, each Chapter is or should be a training school for its members, so that each succeeding Congress may find us making steady progress toward just and liberal sentiments and unity of action in support of law and order.

These meetings of the Chapter may be made occasions of innocent recreation as well as of moral and mental improvement. They bring the members into more intimate acquaintance, and in many cases are the beginnings of warm friendships which otherwise might never have been formed.

And let not the officers be impatient; things of slow growth are most permanent. Mushrooms spring up in a night and perish in a moment; oaks take years to develop and stand fast for centuries. No progressive and enlightened Chapter would be content with a handful of members; it is one of the worthy ambitions of all to strive to increase their membership to fifty, that they may have a second representative in the Congress.

The greater the number of Chapters, the more the members are brought in touch with each other and the greater the diffusion of knowledge and just principles. Without this, mere increase of members might become a serious menace to the stability and good government and moral and intellectual progress of the Society.

LILIAN PIKE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACRE AT WYOMING.

MAGNIFICENT weather favored the commemorative exercises at Wyoming, and the attendance was large and enthusiastic. The ample tent was spread, and it proved none too large for the throng. The monument was hung with flags, and at its base was a profusion of roses. Seated alongside of President Calvin Parsons were Vice-Presidents Charles A. Miner and Benjamin Dorrance; also Dr. J. R. Gore, of Chicago; State Librarian Egle, and the participants in the programme.

The occasion was graced by the presence, in a body, of a numerous delegation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, under the lead of their Regent, Mrs. W. H. McCartney. The Sons of the Revolution also attended in a body, wearing their badges. There were also present numerous visitors from various neighboring towns. The exercises were not too long, scarcely two hours, and they were agreeably interspersed with selections by the Ninth Regiment Band, present in uniform.

After Rev. Dr. Frear had made the opening prayer, Captain Calvin Parsons made a brief and informal address as chairman. He alluded to his first appearance as a soldier on this spot in 1833. Only a few of the old men survived, but it was good to see them still coming to the monument, with larger and more interested audiences each year.

Led by the orchestra, the audience rose and sang, with excellent effect, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," a selection that is never omitted from the third of July programmes.

Then came the historical address by Judge Sylvester Dana, of Concord, New Hampshire, a grandson of Anderson Dana, who perished at Wyoming in 1778, and probably the only living grandson. Judge Dana is a well-preserved man of seventy-seven years. His subject was "The Fatherland of the First Wyoming Settlers," by which, of course, he referred to Connecticut. The address was not voluminous, and was an intensely interesting historical study of the early settlements of Connecticut and of some of the institutions of that State.

Judge Dana alluded with pleasure to the fact that these organizations of a historical character are springing up, and they are useful in keeping alive the fires of patriotism, already burning too low, and to hold up to the rising generations good examples for their imitation, as well as personifications of evil for their avoidance and contempt.

SOMETHING ABOUT CONNECTICUT.

In ancient, very ancient, times, said the speaker, the world was generally considered to be flat and that it rested on an elephant, the elephant on a turtle, the turtle on an enormous serpent. As to what held the serpent up nobody could tell. All beyond was shadowy and indefinite, and the speculations of the ancients extended no further. Now, said the speaker, I inquire what did this Wyoming world rest on? Upon the back of the elephant, Connecticut. Upon what did the Connecticut elephant stand? Upon the turtle back of old England. Now whether the English turtle rested upon the coils of a serpent of Roman, Danish, or Norman origin the speaker would not inquire, but he would proceed with some considerations of Connecticut, though with little claims to originality.

He then proceeded to tell how Connecticut was settled. The Dutch from the mouth of the Hudson were in New Haven harbor as early as 1615, but they did nothing further for seventeen years, when (1632) they built a fort near the present city of Hartford, and English emigrants passed up the same river the next year, regardless of Dutch protests, and built a fort; but all attempts of settlement prior to 1636 were practically failures.

Reference was made to the hostilities which the Massachusetts settlers experienced with the Indians, and how in 1637 the settlers turned on their implacable savage foes and ruthlessly slaughtered them, thus breaking the power of the Pequots. Reference was made to King Phillip's War in 1675, the last Indian outbreak to disturb the tranquillity of Connecticut.

For a brief period there were three distinct colonies within the present limits of Connecticut—New Haven, Saybrook, and Connecticut proper, though all ultimately merged for the purposes of greater protection and better government.

An element which contributed largely to the prosperity and

happiness of the settlers was their system of government, which was more liberal and popular than that of any other colony in those primitive times. The people found themselves outside of visible authority, royal or proprietary, and they at once instituted town organizations—elected town officers and appointed magistrates. The latter promulgated laws, in style much like military orders, and copying, to some extent, the regulations of the Mosaic dispensation.

Matters went on in this way until 1639, when the people of Connecticut determined to have a written constitution in order to clearly define the rights of the people and the machinery of their government. Accordingly at their instance Roger Ludlow, assisted no doubt by Rev. Thomas Hooker, drafted the first detailed constitution that was ever established upon earth. I say detailed constitution, for I am well aware that the document drawn up on board the Mayflower, some eighteen years previously, has the credit of being the first constitution in effect. It was, however, a very brief document—associating its signers together in a body politic, but with no specific provisions as to its practical operation. Therefore to Roger Ludlow must primarily be awarded the honor of framing the first written detailed constitution or system of government that ever went into effect.

The speaker then alluded to a charter obtained from the mother country by John Winthrop, than which a more favorable charter was never granted any colony by any English monarch, and when the Revolutionary War subsequently occurred Connecticut people were not under the necessity of expelling a royal governor who had been appointed by the Crown and of improving a system of government, as did most of the other Colonies, but they had a government already provided, with a patriotic governor of their own choice, Jonathan Trumbull—"Brother Jonathan," as Washington was accustomed to call him. Indeed, this charter was republican in all but the name, and so well did it operate that it was continued in force long after the Revolution, down to the year 1818, before it was superseded by the formation of a regular constitution, having existed about one hundred and fifty-six years.

Judge Dana alluded to the spirit of adventure which sent the Connecticut people out to establish settlements in Massachu-

setts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Nor was it surprising that they should have turned their faces toward this beautiful valley of Wyoming, where they at great cost had extinguished the Indian title and where their Colony had been granted jurisdiction.

Passing reference was made to the punishment of witchcraft, but old England, too, was hanging witches, and her law was unrepealed till 1736. Other Colonies had similar laws, and in Connecticut there was never a punishment for witchcraft. While in England capital punishment was applied to thirty-one crimes, it was applied to only fifteen in Connecticut.

The speaker then went, in pleasant vein, into a consideration of the alleged "blue laws," which had no existence, but were the invention of an unprincipled Tory preacher named Peters. The speaker amused the audience by reading some of the more grotesque of the bogus laws. For example, doing away with juries, banishing priests, forbidding the giving of food to heretics, kissing on Sunday, making mince pies, dancing, playing cards, playing musical instruments (except drum, trumpet, and jew's-harp), etc. By being reiterated over and over they have acquired credence in some quarters and been quoted as veritable history.

After music by the orchestra Sidney R. Miner, Esq., read a brief paper devoted to the consideration of the Indian fury, Queen Esther, and the part she is said to have played in the battle of Wyoming. It was an admirable study, well delivered, and was received with every evidence of interest. It was particularly acceptable to the Daughters of the American Revolution, who have been trying to purchase the historic rock on which the Indian squaw dashed out the brains of the prisoners, and by enclosing it save it from further vandalism.

WHO WAS QUEEN ESTHER?

Mr. Miner thought that the killing of the prisoners at the bloody rock by the ferocious Esther was demonstrated by the testimony of the survivors, as told in history. The speaker gave an account of Esther's life and family, with credit largely to Dr. W. H. Egle, State librarian.

I. A Frenchman by the name of Montour, who was generally called "Monsieur" Montour, and whose first name is not

known, emigrated to Canada about 1665. By an Indian wife he had a son called Jean, a captain in the English service, and two daughters, whose first names are unknown.

II. One of these daughters, who was always called "Madame" Montour, was born about 1684. At the age of ten years she was captured by the Iroquois or Five Nation Indians and adopted as a member of one of their tribes. She became the wife of Carondowanna or Big Tree, a chief of the Oneida tribe, who, after the custom of the Indians, assumed for himself the name of Robert Hunter, a governor of New York. She is said by some writers to have been well educated and to have associated, to some extent, with people of refinement. She was treated with great consideration by the whites on account of her great influence over the Indians. This no doubt gave rise to the belief and statement of some writers that she, as well as her daughter Margaret and granddaughter Esther (for whom she was mistaken by Stone and other writers), was "much caressed" by the wealthy residents of Philadelphia and other places.

Madame Montour was the mother of three sons, Andrew, Lewis, and Henry, and two daughters, Margaret and another, sometimes called Catherine. She died decrepit and blind about 1753.

III. Margaret, commonly called "French Margaret," probably the eldest child of Madame Montour, was the wife of Peter Quebeck or Katarionecha, a chief of the Iroquois, who is spoken of as "a man of good character." She had two sons, Nicholas and another, whose name is unknown, and three daughters, Esther, Catherine, and Mary, commonly called "Molly," and possibly other children.

IV. Esther, the eldest daughter of "French Margaret," became the wife of Echobund (also called Eghobund, Echgohund, or Echogohund), a chief of the Monsey or Wolf clan of the Susquehanna Delawares. This clan is said to have founded the town of Sheshequin on the site of the present Sheshequin, or Ulster, Bradford County, in this State. Echobund was called the "king" of the tribe, and after his death his wife was generally known as "Queen Esther."

Esther had children, probably, but only one son is mentioned, the one who is supposed to have been killed at Exeter the day

before the battle of Wyoming. She had, as I have already stated, two sisters. Catherine, whose husband was Thomas Huston or Hudson, called by the Indians Telenemut, has, like her grandmother, Madame Montour, been by some writers mistaken for Queen Esther. She is supposed to have been the mother of Roland, "Stuttering" John, and Belle Montour, all well-known characters in their time. Of Molly, the other sister, and the two brothers very little, if anything, is known, except the fact of their existence.

It may strike you as odd that all the descendants of Monsieur Montour, female as well as male, bore his name. This is due, no doubt, to the custom among the Iroquois for the chief's title and power to be transmitted through the female line, together with the name, the wives of the chiefs retaining their maiden name even after marriage. The male descendants, however, did not change their names, for, as you will observe, they all retained the name of Montour as far as they have been traced.

Esther's town of Sheshequin was destroyed in the same year in which the massacre occurred, and she is said to have been removed to Long Point, New York, and to have died there, very aged, early in the present century, and to have been buried on the shore of one of the lakes.

Frank Stewart, of Berwick, read and recited a clever bit of original versification, "A Legend of Wild Wyoming," in which the "grasshopper war" figured.

Dr. J. R. Gore, of Chicago, was called on, and spoke informally. He said five of his ancestors gave up their lives on Wyoming's bloody field—three Gores, Timothy Pearce, and John Murphy. He was glad to be here on this anniversary occasion. When he left here as a small boy, seventy years ago, his mind was full of what he had heard from the lips of survivors of the battle, and he had been afraid to be out alone at night, so dreadful were the stories he had heard. As to Queen Esther, he had never heard the stories of her cruelty doubted until a year or two ago. In his boyhood days Queen Esther was considered as real as Colonel Butler or General Sullivan. Dr. Gore is past eighty-three years of age, but is hale and hearty and blessed with both good sight and hearing.

After the benediction by Rev. W. A. Beecher the assemblage dismissed.

WORK OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION FOR THE NATIONAL MARY WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

IN March, 1894, immediately after the Third Continental Congress, the secretary of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association sent out an appeal to the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country, asking for aid in completing their work.

Many Chapters have already sent in contributions and more have responded since then. New Chapters have been formed and members added to the list, which now numbers thousands of patriotic women, descendants of Revolutionary heroes.

On the Board of Lady Managers of the National Mary Washington Association the president, the two vice-presidents, and the secretary are all charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Among those who have already worked among the Daughters are :

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, vice-president at large, who has worked steadily and with great success in Virginia, West Virginia, and in New York; at the White Sulphur Springs in 1891 she gave a Colonial ball, one of the most brilliant entertainments ever given at that far-famed resort, which alone netted over a thousand dollars. Since then she has raised many hundreds in securing hereditary life members, among them Miss Mary Custis Lee, the Duchess de Veragua, and the Infanta Eulalia.

Mrs. Fairman, of the New York City Chapter, has worked constantly and faithfully. In 1892 she gave, aided by Mrs. Charles Avery Doremus and other ladies of her Chapter, a beautiful dramatic entertainment.

The Mary Washington Chapter, of Washington City, whose Regent, Mrs. Admiral Lee, is a vice-president on the Mary Washington Board, gave, soon after the Chapter was organized, a large sum to its namesake, the result of a lecture by their recording secretary, Miss Janet Richards.

Miss Desha, when vice-president for Kentucky, aroused much

interest in that State. Several hereditary life members were secured, and the John Marshall Chapter of Louisville sent a liberal donation from a lecture given by Senator Lindsay at the house of the Regent, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Ewing Pope. Mrs. Lindsay is now our vice-president.

Mrs. Lipscomb, the vice-president for Georgia, has worked faithfully among the Georgia Chapters, particularly in those towns bearing the classic names of Rome and Athens as well as Savannah, Atlanta, and others.

Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, our Illinois vice-president and Vice-Regent of the Chicago Chapter, has also been an earnest worker. She sent \$1,500 from a Colonial tea in Chicago, 1892, and another contribution from a Colonial reception and from serving tea in the Mount Vernon building at the Columbian Exhibition.

Mrs. Hubbard, of California, Mrs. Maddox, the State Regent, and the Sequoia Chapter, have evinced the greatest interest and sent frequent and liberal contributions. Mrs. Hearst, the vice-president for California, has sent over a thousand dollars.

Mrs. Dolph, of Oregon, and Mrs. Adams, of Nevada, have contributed liberally. Mrs. Squire, of the State of Washington, has been very active in securing hereditary life members. The Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, has sent a donation.

Mrs. Newport, State Regent of Minnesota, has also been an earnest worker and a constant contributor.

Miss Susan Carrington Clarke, M. W. vice-president for Connecticut, has made collections from many Chapters in that brave little State, amounting to a large sum. The Faith Trumbull Chapter, of Norwich, has also sent a handsome contribution through Miss Hyde.

The Rhode Island Chapters, through their Vice-President-General, Mrs. Wilbour, and their State Regent, Miss Knight, have contributed generously.

New Hampshire has also done so through their State Regent, Mrs. Arthur Clarke.

In New Jersey Mrs. Mather, the new vice-president, is much interested in the subject and has appealed to her Chapters. Mrs. Putnam, of the Boudinot Chapter, has done good work. Of another Daughter, who appears in the directory as Mary Virginia Terhune, but better known and loved as Marion Har-

land, it is impossible to say too much. While editor of the "Homemaker," in 1889, she opened its columns for contributions and collections, and issued a stirring appeal the following February under the moving title, "A Disgrace a Century Old." She lectured in eight States for the benefit of the cause, raising not less than fifteen hundred dollars and rousing the women of America to a knowledge and love for the mother of our great hero not only by her lectures but by her most interesting "Story of Mary Washington."

Mrs. McPherson, our first vice-president for New Jersey, was very active and efficient until obliged by ill health to go to Europe.

In Pennsylvania Mrs. McCartney, the new M. W. vice-president, who has already done work for the Society in the Wyoming Valley Chapter, has been prevented by a terrible domestic affliction from working during the summer. Mrs. Smith, of the Philadelphia Chapter; Miss Lillian Evans, of the Donegal, and Miss Mickley, of the Liberty Bell Chapters, have all sent donations. Mrs. Hogg, the State Regent, is much interested and has procured life members.

Unfortunately the historic State of Delaware has no representation in the Daughters of the American Revolution, but the vice-president of the Mary Washington Society for that State has sent a handsome contribution.

Mrs. J. E. Palmer, Regent of the Portland Chapter and vice-president of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association in Maine, sent a donation from her Chapter as soon as it was organized.

In Ohio Mrs. Meade Massie, the vice-president, is a member of the Chillicothe Chapter, of which Miss McClintock is Regent. Miss McClintock shows great interest, and Mrs. Massie has sent liberal donations and has secured many hereditary life members, among them Mrs. James A. Garfield.

The Cincinnati Chapter, whose Regent is Mrs. Brent Arnold, has sent a handsome contribution. Mrs. Hinkle, the State Regent, has become a hereditary life member.

Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge, vice-president for Arkansas in the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, did faithful service in her State among the Daughters until her departure for Russia. She is herself a hereditary life member.

Mrs. Mary Bolling Washington, vice-president for Tennessee, has sent many contributions and has become a hereditary life member.

The Irondequoit Chapter, of Rochester, New York, has sent a donation through the efforts of their Regent, Mrs. Little. Mrs. Elizabeth Swift Martin, Regent of the Geneva Chapter, has also sent a donation.

Mrs. Catherine Gansevoort Lansing, of Albany, vice-president of the State of New York, has done such efficient, untiring, and noble work for the Mary Washington cause that I cannot refrain from mentioning her name here. She is second only to Mrs. Pryor in her list of hereditary life members. Though she has never joined the Daughters, she is the granddaughter of General Gansevoort, of the Revolutionary Army.

The same tribute is due Mrs. Macon, of Colorado, who was a Miss Harrison, of Stafford County, Virginia, born at Pine Grove, Mary Washington's home, on the Rappahannock. Mrs. Story, of Louisiana, and Mrs. Lewis, of South Carolina, who, with Mrs. Governor Dillingham, of Vermont, were the earliest contributors to the cause, are of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry. Mrs. Story, in New Orleans; Mrs. Lewis, in Charleston, and Mrs. Macon, in Denver, gave Colonial balls of such magnificence that they have become historic.

The vice-president for Maryland, Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, is a descendant of Mary Washington and a hereditary life member. She is a member of the Baltimore Chapter, and has worked nobly for the monument to her great ancestress.

North Carolina has not sent contributions from her Chapters, but the M. W. vice-president, Mrs. Vance, has done good work. Mrs. Empie, of Wilmington, a descendant of Mary Washington, has sent fifty dollars for hereditary life memberships for herself and her daughter.

In Virginia the Mount Vernon Chapter has made a contribution. Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, the Regent of the Albemarle Chapter, is a descendant of Mary Washington and a hereditary life member. Her Chapter, the Albemarle, combined with the Lewis Chapter, of Roanoke, of which her daughter, Mrs. Cocke, is Regent, conferred a hereditary life membership on Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The monument is completed and paid for, but the endowment fund is still to be raised and measures taken for its future care and preservation. The Association is very desirous, if possible, of collecting sufficient for that purpose before the 22d of February, 1895, when the list will be closed of the hereditary life members, the future custodians of the monument.

An opportunity is therefore given to those Chapters which the appeal may not have reached, or which have since organized, so that their members may have the privilege of adding their contributions and do their part in fulfilling the first resolution of the Daughters of the American Revolution so enthusiastically responded to at their organization on October 11, 1890.

MARGARET HETZEL,
Secretary N. M. W. M. A.





CATHARINE HITCHCOCK TILDEN AVERY.

CATHARINE HITCHCOCK TILDEN AVERY was born December 13, 1844, at Dundee, Michigan, and married, July 2, 1870, Elroy M. Avery, of Monroe, Michigan. She is the eldest daughter of

Junius Tilden and Zeruah (Rich) Tilden. He was born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, November 28, 1813; died at Monroe, Michigan, March 1, 1861. She was born at Wellfleet, Massachusetts, January 28, 1813; died at Dundee, Michigan, June 30, 1854. They were married in Buffalo, New York, September 14, 1838. He was the son of

Dr. Calvin and Catharine (Hitchcock) Tilden. Dr. Calvin Tilden was born September 29, 1774, at Scituate, Massachusetts; died at Hanson, Massachusetts, June 28, 1832; Brown University, 1800. His wife was born at Hanson, Massachusetts, June 8, 1783; died at Hanson September 22, 1852. They were married December 23, 1804. Calvin Tilden was the son of

Samuel Tilden, born September 14, 1739, at Marshfield, Massachusetts; died May 29, 1834, at the same place; married Mercy Hatch November 10, 1763, at Marshfield, Massachusetts, and he, the said Samuel Tilden, was a Revolutionary patriot.

Catharine Hitchcock, the wife of Calvin Tilden, was the daughter of Dr. Gad Hitchcock, who was born at Hanson, November 2, 1749; died November 29, 1835; Harvard College,

1768; married, July 9, 1778, Sagie Bailey, and he, the said Gad Hitchcock, was a Revolutionary patriot. He was the only child of

Gad Hitchcock, L.L. D., who was born February 12, 1719; died August 8, 1803, and he, the said Gad Hitchcock, was a Revolutionary patriot. He was the son of

Ebenezer Hitchcock and Mary (Sheldon) Hitchcock, and she, the said Mary Hitchcock, was the mother of six boys who were Revolutionary patriots.

Sagie (Bailey) Hitchcock, wife of Gad Hitchcock, M. D., was the daughter of Colonel John Bailey, who was born October 30, 1730, and died October 27, 1810, and he, the said John Bailey, was a Revolutionary patriot. The wife of John Bailey was Ruth (Randall) Bailey, and she was the mother of two Revolutionary patriots.

Every one of Mrs. Avery's father's ancestors who was of military age or nearly so was a Revolutionary patriot. Two were more than seventy-two years of age and died soon after the war began; one was less than a year old when the war broke out; the rest were Revolutionary patriots.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES OF DEACON SAMUEL TILDEN.

In 1775 Deacon Samuel Tilden was a member of Joseph Clift's company of militia for six months. (See History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts.)

In 1776 the Committee of Correspondence for Marshfield consisted of four members, of whom Deacon Samuel Tilden was one. (See History of Plymouth County.)

The Committee of Inspection of Marshfield consisted of twenty-one members, of whom Deacon Samuel Tilden was one. (See Marshfield Records.)

A paper is still in existence in Hanover, Massachusetts, dated June 14, 1775, and directed to Captain Amos Turner, giving a list of the names of a committee whom he should notify "upon the appearance of an invasion of the enemy," and the name of one of the committee is Deacon Samuel Tilden.

Samuel Tilden was an only son. His father was dead and his eldest son was only ten years old when the war broke out.

There was no other of that family to go to the war or to perform Revolutionary service.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES OF GAD HITCHCOCK, M. D.

May 27, 1775, Colonel John Thomas returned the name of Gad Hitchcock as surgeon's mate in his regiment of the Massachusetts Line. (2 Force's Archives, 826.)

On the afternoon of Friday, June 30, 1775, it was ordered that a warrant be issued to Dr. Gad Hitchcock as surgeon's mate in Colonel John Thomas' regiment of the Massachusetts Line. (2 Force's Archives, 1464.)

He was surgeon's mate to Dr. Lemuel Cushing, in Colonel Thomas' (afterwards Col. John Bailey's) regiment, from May to September, 1775. He was then transferred to the hospital at Roxbury as surgeon's mate under Surgeons Hayward and Aspinwall, where he remained till May, 1776. In June, 1776, he was appointed surgeon in Colonel Simeon Cary's regiment of the Massachusetts Line, going to New York. Here he was soon appointed chief surgeon of General Fellows' Brigade Hospital, where he continued till February, 1777. (See Documents in Old War and Navy Department, Washington, D. C.)

He was placed on the pension-roll June 10, 1819, at \$240 a year. This was increased March 4, 1831, to \$355 a year. He was an only child. He married Sagie Bailey, daughter of Colonel John Bailey.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES OF GAD HITCHCOCK, LL. D.

Gad Hitchcock was the son of Ebenezer Hitchcock, who was a lieutenant in Colonel Dwight's regiment in the Louisburg expedition, 1745. His mother was a descendant of the "worshipful Major John Pynchon," of Springfield, and of Captain Joseph Sheldon, of King Philip's War.

Gad Hitchcock was graduated at Harvard College, and settled in Pembroke, Massachusetts, in 1747. In 1774 he was chosen to preach the election sermon before Governor Gage and the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the "election of his Majesty's Council for said province." The following copy of an interesting document tells its own story :

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *May 26, 1774.*

Resolved, That Mr. Turner, Major Morey, and Doctor Holton be and hereby are appointed a committee to return the thanks of this House to the Reverend Mr. Gad Hitchcock for the discourse delivered by him yesterday, being the day of the election of Counsellors, and to desire of him a copy of the same for the press.

Attest :

SAMUEL ADAMS, *Clerk.*

The fierce excitement and spirit of resistance that preceded the outbreak of the Revolution had reached its height. The tea had already gone overboard in Boston harbor and blood was soon to flow at Lexington. "Pembroke had been among the foremost towns in indignant protests and threats against the tyrannical action of the royal government, and the preacher's whole heart was with his people," whose ideas he had helped to mold. He had chosen for his text Proverbs xxix : 2, "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn." "The very text was like a trumpet call to battle. Fresh from the people, whose excitement and indignation he shared, he arose in the presence of the hushed assemblage and launched full on the bosom of the astonished Governor 'When the wicked bear rule, the people mourn.' " (Headley's "Chaplains of the Revolution.") He proceeded "to make a few general remarks on the nature and end of civil government, point out some of the qualifications of rulers, and then apply the subject to the design of our assembling at this time."

He then went on to say : "The great end of a ruler's exaltation is the happiness of the people over whom he presides, and his promoting it the sole ground of their submission to him."

* * * "In such governments as the British, rulers have their distinct powers assigned to them by the people, who are the only source of civil authority on earth, with the view of having them exercised for the public advantage. * * *

And as its origin is from the people, who not only have a right, but are bound in duty for the preservation of the property and liberty of the whole society to lodge it in such hands as they judge best qualified to answer its intention, so when it is misapplied to other purposes and the public, as it always will, receive damage from the abuse, they have the same original right,

grounded on the same fundamental reasons, and are equally bound in duty to resume it and transfer it to others."

After recalling the course of events for the last few years and praising the legislative bodies chosen by the people for their fidelity to the cause of freedom, he proceeds to speak of the cause of their assembling:

"Much lies at stake, honored fathers, much depends and will probably turn on the choice you make of Councillors, not to this province only, but to the rest of the Colonies. In the present scenes of calamity and perplexity, when the contest in regard to the rights of the Colonies rises high, every Colony is deeply interested in the public conduct of every other.

"The present situation of our public affairs requires good degrees of knowledge, firmness of spirit, patriotism, and the fear of God in those who stand at the helm and guide the state. They should be men able to investigate the source of our evils, point out adequate remedies, and that have resolution and public spirit to apply them.

"Our danger is not visionary, but real; our contention is not about trifles, but about liberty and property, and not ours only, but those of posterity, to the latest generations; and every lover of mankind will allow that these are important objects, too inestimably precious and valuable enjoyments to be treated with neglect and tamely surrendered, for however some few—I speak it with regret and astonishment, even from among ourselves—appear sufficiently disposed to ridicule the rights of America and the liberties of subjects, 'tis plain St. Paul, who was a good judge, had a very different sense of them: 'He was on all occasions for standing fast, not only in the liberties with which Christ had made him free from the Jewish law of ceremonies, but also in that liberty with which the laws of nature and the Roman state had made him free from oppression and tyranny.'

"If I am mistaken in supposing plans are formed, and executing, subversive of our natural and charter rights and privileges and incompatible with every idea of liberty, all America is mistaken with me.

"Our continued complaints—our repeated, humble, but fruitless, unregarded petitions and remonstrances—and, if I may be allowed the sacred allusion, our groanings which cannot be

uttered, are at once indications of our sufferings and the feeling sense we have of them.

"We sincerely hope and trust the elections of this day will turn on men who shall be disposed in their proper department to restore and establish our rights—men acquainted with the several powers vested in the honorable board, and determined, with persevering spirit, to assert and uphold them; men in every view friendly to the constitution of government in this province and resolved to maintain it, undiminished and entire.

"As a people, we have ever been remarkably tender both of our civil and religious liberties, and 'tis hoped the fervor of our regard for them will not cool till the sun shall be darkened and the moon shall not give her light.

"The people of this province and in the other Colonies love and revere civil government; they love peace and order, but they are not willing to part with any of those rights and privileges for which they have in many respects paid very dear.

"The soil we tread on is our own, the heritage of our fathers, who purchased it by fair bargain of the natives, unless I must except a part which they afterwards, in their own just defense, obtained by conquest; we have therefore an exclusive right to it.

"But while we are disposed to assert our rights and hold our liberties sacred, let us not decline from our former temper and despise government, but may we always be ready to esteem and support it in its truest dignity and majesty. Let us respect and honor our civil rulers, and as much as possible lighten their burdens by a cheerful obedience to their laws, without which the great end of government, the public safety and happiness, cannot be promoted."

Governor Gage was filled with great wrath on account of the boldness of the position. Dr. Hitchcock in after years said: "It was doubtless a most moving discourse, inasmuch as it moved many of the congregation from the house, referring to some of the Governor's party who left the church in their indignation." After listening to the sermon, the Legislature ordered it printed and then proceeded to elect Councillors in full accord with the preacher's advice. Governor Gage negatived thirteen of them and adjourned the Legislature to meet at

Salem, June 17, as a punishment and a means of keeping them from coming together. At Salem he again adjourned them, but they locked the doors, refused the Governor's messenger admission, and transacted their business in spite of him. Such sermons had something to do with the Revolution. There are several of the original copies in existence and a few years ago it was reprinted. I have a copy.

Gad Hitchcock served as chaplain, but was not commissioned. He was elected, July 12, 1779, a member of the convention to make a constitution for Massachusetts. The convention met in 1780, and formed the constitution under which Massachusetts was governed till 1820.

Joseph, one of the brothers of the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, was a Revolutionary soldier and in the Committee of Safety, of Ludlow, Massachusetts.

Daniel, another brother, was colonel of a Rhode Island regiment at the siege of Boston; commanded a brigade at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777; did such good service that Washington publicly thanked him and Greene gave him his own watch as a keepsake. The watch is still in the possession of a member of the family. Daniel died a few days after the battle, of a disease from which he was suffering at the time when he led the gallant charge.

Abner, another brother, served under Captain Walker for eight months, from May, 1775, and was also at the "Lexington Alarm."

Seth, another brother, also served in the Revolutionary War.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES OF COLONEL JOHN BAILEY.

Colonel John Bailey was the only son of Captain John Bailey, of the militia of Hanover, Massachusetts. He was lieutenant-colonel of Colonel John Thomas' regiment at the beginning of the War of the Revolution. When the Continental Army was reorganized he became colonel of the Second Massachusetts Regiment.

He was at the siege of Boston; was one of those who crossed the "Neck" and fortified the hill. On March 29, 1776, he marched his regiment to New York and played an important part in the siege there. He lost some men at White Plains,

was in the battle of Princeton, crossed the Delaware with Washington, and aided in the capture of the Hessian General Rahl. He was then sent to the Northern Army, assisted in the campaign, and saw the surrender of Burgoyne.

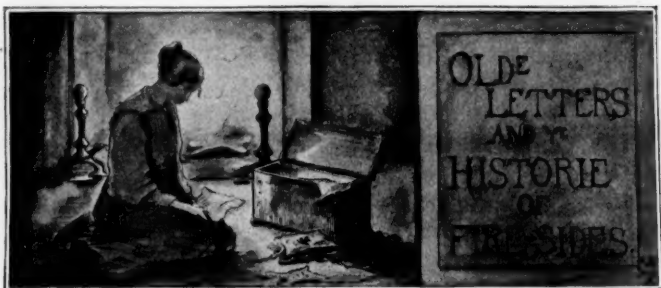
There is a letter in the State Department at Washington from Colonel Bailey to General Washington, dated November 16, 1777, at Hardwick, New Jersey, stating that he is on his way with his regiment to join him near Philadelphia. There is also a letter dated West Point, June 13, 1779. He resigned in April, 1780, on account of ill health. His resignation was accepted October 21, 1780, and he was retired on half pay. During the latter part of the war he served as "colonel commandant" of "late Leonard's Brigade."

Luther Bailey, second son of Colonel John Bailey, also served through the entire war, ending his services as major of the Second Massachusetts Regiment.

Colonel John Bailey's daughter, Ruth, married William Stockbridge. He was one of the six Tories of Hanover. She, however, was a staunch patriot and employed her time, unknown to her Tory husband, in aiding the cause. She even "ran" bullets for her father and brother while her husband was at church.

The wife of Colonel John Bailey was Ruth Randall. She had a brother, Stephen Randall, who served in the Revolutionary War.





WASHINGTON, *October, 1894.*

DEAR EDITOR: Apropos of the article on Lafayette's visit to America in 1824-'25, I enclose you a copy of a letter which he wrote to my grandfather at that time and which I think will prove interesting.

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Regent D. C., D. A. R.

ALBANY, *June 13th, 1825.*

DEAR SIR: I have received on my arrival at this place your kind favour and the letters that accompanied it. Mr. Clay had informed me that such letters as Had a chance to meet me at Louisville were sent there, that the posterior packets were detained at Washington. He therefore invited me to ask their bein sent from the State office to any place where they could meet us. You know my dear Sir that those packets of letters whatever be their volume have been hitherto forwarded by the mail stage, nor do I understand in what other way I could get them, the letters I have received from family and friends allude to an anterior correspondence the words of which render part of them unintelligible and unanswerable. I must therefore claim your kindness to have those packets sent to me as soon and as safely as possible from Washington, and also from Louisville, as you know in whose hands they have been deposited.

I am this morning setting out for Boston where everything you please to send will find me untill the 20th of this month. I shall hence visit the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, so as to be returned to Albany on the 29th. On the 30th evening I expect to go down the North River to New York, paying some visits on my way, but so as to reach the city two

days before the 4th July. I beg your pardon for the trouble I give you, but you will better than myself at which of those places the letters from Washington and afterwards those from Louisville can best come to my hands, and I am sure you will friendly sympathise in my eagerness to obtain them.

I need not observe that letters directed to my son or M M le Valleur ought to be also returned. As to the trunks and other packages of that kind which cannot be forwarded by the mail I will claim your kindness to have them conveyed to New York and directed to Mr. Wittlock, Jun. at that place.

While I ought to apologise, I will only thank you for the trouble which you have encouraged me to give you, and of which I confess I stand in great need, Having no other way to restore the series of my correspondence from the other side of the Atlantic.

With the highest regard I have the honor to be yours

LAFAYETTE.

P. S.—Upon consideration of the departure attending other Conveyance than the stage, I beg you my dear Sir to keep at Washington the trunks and other objects too bulky to go by that Commodity. I expect to be at the Seat of govern't about the middle of July.

RICHARD FORREST, Esquire,

Department of State, Washington City.

THE following letter was written by a lady in Philadelphia to an officer in the ministerial army in Boston, a few days after the battle of Lexington, and printed in the Virginia Gazette of January 13, 1776:

SIR: We received a letter from you wherein you let Mr. ——— know that you had wrote after the battle of Lexington particularly to me, knowing my martial spirit, that I would delight to read the exploits of heroes. Surely, my friend, you must mean the New England heroes, as they alone performed exploits worthy fame, while the regulars, vastly superior in numbers, were obliged to retreat with a rapidity unequalled except by

the French at the battle of Minden. Indeed, General Gage gives them their due praise in his letter home, where he says Lord Percy was remarkable for his activity. You will not, I hope, take offense at any expression that in the warmth of my heart should escape me, when I assure you that though we consider you as a public enemy, we regard you as a private friend, and while we detest the cause you are fighting for, we wish well to your own personal interest and safety; thus far by way of apology. As for the martial spirit you suppose me to possess, you are mistaken. I tremble at the thought of war, but of all wars a civil one. Our all is at stake, and we are called upon by every tie that is dear and sacred to exert the spirit that Heaven has given us in this righteous struggle for liberty. I will tell you what I have done: my only brother I have sent to the camp with my prayers and blessings. I hope he will not disgrace me. I am confident he will behave with honor and emulate the great examples he has before him. Had I twenty sons and brothers they should go. I have retrenched every superfluous expense in my table and family. Tea I have not drank since last Christmas, nor bought a new cap or gown since your defeat at Lexington, and, what I never did before, have learnt to knit and am now making stockings of American wool for my servants. In this way do I throw in my mite to the public good. I know this, that as free I can die but once, but as a slave I shall not be worthy of life. I have the pleasure to assure you that these are the sentiments of all my sister Americans; they have sacrificed all assemblies, parties of pleasure, tea-drinking, and finery throughout this extensive continent. If these are the sentiments of females, what must glow in the breasts of our husbands, brothers, and sons?

It is not a quibble in politics (a science which few understand and which we are contending for); it is plain truth, which the most ignorant peasant knows and is clear to the weakest capacity, that no man has a right to take their money without their consent. The supposition is ridiculous and absurd—my friend, reconcile it with your own good sense—that a body of men in Great Britain, who have little intercourse with America and, of course, know nothing of us, nor supposed to see or feel the misery they would inflict upon us, shall invest themselves

with a power to command our lives and properties at all times and in all cases whatsoever. You say you are no politician. Ah, sir! it requires no Machiavelian head to develop this and to discover that this is tyranny and oppression. It is written with a sunbeam; every one will see and know it, because it will make them feel, and we shall be unworthy of the blessings of Heaven if we ever submit to it. All ranks of men among us are in arms; nothing is heard now in our streets but the trumpet and drum, and the universal cry is, "Americans, to arms!" We have five regiments in the city and county of Philadelphia, complete in arms and uniform and very expert in their military maneuvers. We have companies of light horse, light infantry, grenadiers, riflemen, &c., several companies of artillery, and some excellent brass cannon and field-pieces. Add to this that every county in Pennsylvania and the Delaware Government can send two thousand men to the field.

Heaven seems to smile on us, for in the memory of man never were known such quantities of flax, and sheep without number. In short, we want for nothing but ships of war to defend us, which we could procure by making alliances; but such is our attachment to Britain that we sincerely wish for a reconciliation, and cannot bear the thought of throwing off all dependence on her, which such a step would assuredly lead to.

The God of Mercy will, I hope, open the eyes of our King, that he may see while in seeking our destruction he will go near to complete his own. We hope yet to see you in this city, a friend to the liberties of America, which will give infinite satisfaction to your sincere friend, &c.

NOTE.—No signature is given. This letter was printed a year after it was written. It was perhaps opened and confiscated, as the writer, though so patriotic, was not discreet in giving so much information to the enemy. I do not know whether this entire letter has ever been reprinted or not. I have the original newspaper.

M. O'H. DARLINGTON,
Pittsburg Chapter, D. A. R.

EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

THE inquiry frequently comes to members of the Board, "Can a National number given to a Daughter of the American Revolution be given, passed down, inherited, or entailed to any relative or any other " Daughter " on the decease of a member in good and regular standing?" The answer is, emphatically, No!

Some blank numbers appear among the charter members to whom numbers were given who were afterwards proved ineligible. None of these have been filled, except in cases where the applications were made previous to October 11, 1891.

This condition could not occur except in the charter membership, for after the organization all applicants' papers must be passed upon by the Board, and the National number comes in the regular order of admission. Therefore, so long as the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has an existence, a member's National number is held sacred to their memory.

TO-DAY our Society has a membership of 6,661. If each member would send one subscription or one advertisement to the Magazine we would soon be in a position to make our Magazine second to none. Will you not try?

THE President's Thanksgiving Proclamation is out. Thursday, November 29, is the day appointed.

Do we comply with this old, time-honored custom because our fathers and mothers did it before us? Do we not believe that the proclamation of Washington, which is reproduced in this number of the Magazine, was preserved sacredly in the hearts of the people and observed with enthusiastic rejoicing?

Let us not forget the hardships and the privations they endured, or the "feasts they spread in the wilderness," because

out from the shadows there came a great joy, a new home in a new world. "My Country, 'tis of Thee" was the song in their hearts.

The customs of those primeval days should be held sacred by every true American. Good fellowship and the love of country should put us in hearty sympathy with the Thanksgiving festival.

We rejoice that some of the old-time sentiment has descended to the present generation, and that the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in stirring the slumbering embers of the past will not only help America's children to read history, search out the vital spark, which is the life, but even her traditions will be held sacred, in which all hearts can rejoice and give thanks !



CHAPTERS.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized on the 16th of June, 1894, at Los Angeles, California. Bunker Hill anniversary (the 17th) falling on Sunday, the Society decided upon the previous evening as specially desirable for the first meeting of the Chapter. The necessary twelve ladies being qualified, proceeded to formal organization. They were Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont, Mrs. Mary Hollister Banning, Mrs. Gertrude Barrett Eastman, Mrs. Ellen Rose Gibbon, Mrs. Elinor Brown, Mrs. Anne O. Banning, Mrs. Sarah Russell Clark, Miss Susan Glossell Patton, Miss Eliza P. Houghton, Miss Mary M. Houghton, Miss Clara H. Houghton, Miss Mary Russell, and Miss Camilla McConnell. The State Regent, Mrs. Virginia Knox Maddox, sent a letter, which was read, appointing as Chapter Regent Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont. The Chapter was organized by the appointment of officers as follows: Regent, Mrs. Frémont; Vice-regent, Miss Susan Glossell Patton; registrar, Miss Eliza P. Houghton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. R. Gibbon; recording secretary, Mrs. Francis A. Eastman; treasurer, Mrs. M. H. Banning. After a prayer by Rev. John Gray, of St. Paul's Church, an address was delivered by Mrs. Clark, giving in detail the objects of the Society and appealing to all Americans to cultivate patriotism and to teach the young people to revere the flag and the Commonwealth. Mrs. Jirah D. Cole sung with great expression "The Star Spangled Banner," which was followed by an interesting address by the President of California "Sons of the Revolution," Holdridge O. Collins, Esq. A poem, written in the Centennial year, entitled "Rhoda Farrand," recalling an incident of the Revolution, was read by Miss C. H. Houghton, which closed the formal exercises. Tea drinking followed. The tea was served from coppers owned and used in the field during the war by Lafayette. Toasts were drunk in tea to "Eschscholtzia Chapter," "Sons of the Revolution," "Our

Fathers of the Revolution," "The Women of 1776," and "The Flag of our Country." Responses were made by Miss Houghton, Mr. Collins, Colonel F. A. Eastman, Major H. T. Lee, and General Johnston Jones, Major Elderkin, United States Army, acting as toastmaster.

MERCY WARREN CHAPTER CELEBRATES THE SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN.—Just one hundred and thirteen years ago Lord Cornwallis, the English general and statesman, was forced to surrender with all his troops at Yorktown, Virginia. As every one familiar with the history of the war of the Revolution well knows, this disaster proved the ruin of the British cause in America. As a fitting commemoration of the surrender, Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Springfield, celebrated the event with appropriate exercises at the residence of Mrs. L. J. Powers, on Pearl Street. There was a large number present, including several members from Westfield. The committee on arrangements was composed principally of Westfield women, and included Mrs. F. I. Robinson, Mrs. M. M. Whitney, Mrs. Thomas Moseley, Mrs. Waterman, Mrs. Lewis Parker, Mrs. Charles Snow, and Mrs. J. S. Clark, all of Westfield; Mrs. F. B. Bigelow and Mrs. M. M. Mills, of Springfield, and Mrs. Oliver Smith, of Hartford. One of the pleasing features of the afternoon's programme was a very entertaining paper upon "The review of the surrender of Cornwallis and its results on the ending of the war," by Mrs. Smith, of Hartford. A paper was also read on the life of Cornwallis, by Mrs. Frank B. Bigelow, of Springfield. The remainder of the programme consisted of a poem by Whittier, read by Mrs. Lewis Parker, of Westfield, entitled "The Soldiers of '75;" vocal selection by Mme. Sarine, of Westfield, and a piano selection by Mrs. Laffin, also of Westfield. At the conclusion of the entertainment a luncheon was served.

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER.—Yesterday was a red-letter day for the new patriotic order of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Parke hospitably opened at an early hour their pleasant home on Franklin Park, Bloomington, Illinois, to the Society, and cordially wel-

came, not only the charter members and their friends, but also the ladies of the city interested.

The 12 o'clock lunch served by Mrs. Parke to the charter members and in honor of the visiting national officers, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Kerfoot, and Mrs. Shepherd, was a very elaborate affair, and really was the initiatory banquet of the local chapter. Each lady, upon being seated, was presented with an elegant souvenir of the occasion in a beautifully inscribed badge, bearing in gold, and exquisitely painted by Mrs. John R. Little, the insignia of the order, a spinning wheel and distaff, with the initials "D. A. R." and date of the organization, "May 3, 1894." Each lady was given a finely written card, the work of Mrs. Little, bearing a patriotic quotation from some of our early heroes. These were read and appropriately served in lieu of "after-dinner speeches."

At the close of the social hour they were called to order by the Illinois Vice-President-General and State Regent, Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, who, in a concise ceremony, effected the organization. The officers are: Chapter Regent, Mrs. Taylor; secretary, Mrs. Little; registrar, Miss Mana Lackey, and treasurer, Miss Mattie Williams.

Shortly after adjournment of the business session and before the hour appointed for the public meeting the house was comfortably filled, and very soon was crowded with a host of interested, patriotic ladies. Mrs. Kerfoot, with commendable promptitude, called the meeting to order at the time designated, and briefly stated the purposes of the organization. She is a lady of much ability, business tact, and pleasing address.

Mrs. Kerfoot officially introduced Mrs. Stevenson as the National President-General. Mrs. Stevenson responded by saying that this was the first time she had ever addressed an audience in her home city, and after some beautiful words spoken in tribute of Bloomington's nearness to her heart, proceeded to plainly define in detail the object of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Said she:

"The National Society was organized in the city of Washington on October 11, 1890. At the last Congress, February 22, 1894, there were about five thousand names enrolled, and the applications are now pouring in, taxing the time and strength of the National Registrar and assistants.

“The objects of the Society are :

“1. To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments ; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results ; by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

“2. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, ‘To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,’ thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

“3. To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.”

At the close of Mrs. Stevenson's address Mrs. Kerfoot gave opportunity for discussion, to which a number of ladies enthusiastically responded. Mrs. Ward read extracts from a letter just received from Miss Sarah E. Raymond, of Boston, formerly city superintendent of public schools here. There are a number of ladies in this city who are now “proving up,” some who have already sent in applications, and many more who yesterday gave their names as desiring to unite with the order. Altogether the start for a fine, large society is most flattering. The charter members of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Bloomington are given herewith, together with a synopsis of their family histories, upon the record of which their papers have been passed and filed in acceptance by the National Order, at headquarters, Washington, D. C. This charter list of members contains the names of six of the lineal descendants of Mildred Washington, the aunt of General George Washington.

Mrs. A. E. Stevenson.—Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, the wife of Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson and the President-General of the National Daughters of the American Revolution, traces her ancestry back to the Colonial days, and prior, through a long retrospect of years. Mrs. Stevenson's great-grandmother, on the maternal side, was Peachey Walker, the youngest daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, commissary-general

of the Virginia troops in the Braddock campaign. Dr. Walker led the first party of explorers into Kentucky in 1730. During the Revolution he was a member of the House of Burgesses. Her great-great-grandfather, also in the maternal line, was Captain James Speed, who at the battle of Guilford Court-House, North Carolina, in 1781, lost his life in that terrific struggle, which was one of the series of desperate encounters that finally drove Cornwallis into the trap at Yorktown.

In the paternal line of ancestry, Mrs. Stevenson is a granddaughter of Honorable Willis Green, of Virginia. He was a member of nearly all the nine conventions held during the war and helped frame the Constitution of Kentucky. Willis Green was the grandson of Mildred Washington by the third husband, Colonel Henry Willis, making Mrs. Stevenson a lineal descendant of Mildred Washington. The name of Colonel Joshua Fry the four times great-grandfather of Mrs. Stevenson, is known well in the annals of history as one of the early martial heroes of Colonial times. He was from Somersetshire, England, a graduate of Oxford University, and sent by the English Government to fill the chair of mathematics in William and Mary College, Virginia. Later on he was George Washington's senior colonel and commander-in-chief of our forces during the French and Indian Wars. He settled in Jamestown in 1737; was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia; member of the governor's council of 1750; commissioned to treat with the Indians upon important treaties, and detailed upon various duties touching State and Nation, and was associated with Peter Jefferson, the father of the author of the Declaration of Independence, in the compilation of a map of the Colony of Virginia.

George Washington took his first lessons in the art of war under the veteran Fry in the nine years' struggle beginning with 1754, which drove the French from the vast region stretching from the Lakes and St. Lawrence to the Ohio, and gave to Great Britain a dominion which, later on, in the great struggle of 1776, we took from her. Upon the death of Colonel Fry his young favorite, Major Washington, succeeded him, and carried to successful issue the campaign as planned by him.

The lineage of Mrs. Stevenson is that of her sister, Mrs. Julia Green Scott, widow of the late M. T. Scott, and Mrs. Scott's daughter, Miss Letitia.

Mrs. Lucy Woodford Parke.—Mrs. Lucy Woodford Parke, wife of Dr. C. R. Parke; Mrs. Mary Taliaferro Poston, and Miss Mana Parke Lackey are descendants of Brigadier General William Woodford, of Virginia. He was one of the great Revolutionary heroes, and fought in a number of important battles, including those of Valley Forge, Monmouth, and Brandywine. He was ordered by Washington to Hampton Roads, and there sank five British vessels. General Woodford and the Marquis, General Lafayette, were companion soldiers and warm friends. They had headquarters together at Brandywine, and both were wounded at that great battle. Upon Lafayette's return to this country, August 15, 1824, he visited Lexington, Kentucky, and was met there by Mrs. Parke's grandfather, Colonel John Thornton Woodford, who presented him with the military sash worn by his father, General William Woodford, at the battle of Brandywine, and which was stained with his blood as he fell wounded by the side of Lafayette. He was greatly affected by the gift of this touching memento, and this sash is still preserved in the family of Lafayette.

General Woodford was commissioned by General Washington and ordered to the relief of Charleston, South Carolina, where he engaged in a severe battle with the British, and was captured and carried by them via sea to New York City, where he was placed on board one of the notorious prison-ships, where in a few days he died of the infectious prison-ship fever, and thus in the vigor of his manhood, but forty-six years of age, one of the great lights went out. There are three counties in the United States named in his honor—in Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri. General Woodford's wife was the granddaughter of Mildred Washington Gregory, being the daughter of the daughter of Mildred Washington by her second marriage.

Mrs. Sarah Martin Taylor.—Mrs. Sarah Martin Taylor, wife of Dr. James B. Taylor, traces her genealogy back to Major John Martin, who was present at the siege of Yorktown and distinguished himself in active service, besides giving largely of his means. He was one of the first settlers of Kentucky. On the maternal side she descends from Colonel Armistead Long and Elizabeth Ball, the daughter of Colonel Burgess Ball, of Virginia, who was related by marriage to the Washingtons.

Her great-great-grandfather, Jonathan Taylor, with his six brothers, served as officers in the war.

The Williamses.—Mrs. Sallie Williams Lillard; her sister, Mrs. Mary Reed (lately deceased), and Miss Mattie Williams are the descendants of Mrs. Karenhappuch Norman Turner, who rode for many miles on horseback from her home in North Carolina to the camp of the patriots, and nursed the fallen soldiers back to life, health, and service. They are also eligible on their father's side of the family, the Hon. R. E. Williams being a lineal descendant of two Revolutionary soldiers.

Mrs. John Little.—Mrs. Helen M. Johnston Little, wife of John R. Little, and her sister, Miss Emma Johnston, of Portland, Maine, have the honor of entering the order upon seven distinct lineal records. On the father's side they trace their ancestry back ten generations to the first Earl of Annandale, of Scotland, who married Helen, sister of the Earl of Mar. During the McGregor war their ancestor migrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland, and in 1733 his son came to this country and settled on the coast of Maine. The grandson of this first comer was prominent first as a scout under Colonel Joshua Fry during the French and Indian campaign, and later served as a major in the Revolutionary War. On their mother's side they are from the Massachusetts branch of the Clay family, who are related to the Clays of Kentucky, of whom Hon. Henry Clay was a member, and again on their mother's line of ancestry descendants of Colonel Samuel Bullard, who served during the entire eight years' siege, and was at the close of the war made president of the court-martial for the State of New York. He was a member of the council of war held by General Ward in Boston in 1775. They also enter under the records of Captain John Look, Lieutenant Benjamin Weaver, Ephraim Littlefield, and Lieutenant John Clay, Junior.

Mrs. I. H. Light.—Mrs. Ellen M. Chamberlin Light, wife of Mr. I. H. Light, files upon the record of her great-grandfather, a volunteer private of 1776. William Chamberlin was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, of English parentage, in 1754. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted under Captain Joel Dickerson, in Colonel Samuel Elmore's regiment. They were immediately ordered to the relief of General Schuyler, in New York, and

took the field under his command, July, 1776, in undertaking the arduous task of repelling the invasion of Burgoyne by tearing up the bridges, felling trees, and otherwise obstructing the pathway of his army. August 25, 1776, they marched out of Albany into Tryon County and there met the enemy. Their quarters were at Fort Stanwix, afterwards called Fort Schuyler, the present site of the city of Rome, New York. During the winter of 1777 they suffered the severest of privations and underwent the greatest of hardships. William Chamberlin was pensioned by the United States Government, in consideration of his services, in 1818. The family on the father's side date back to 1674, many of the men fighting in the early Indian defenses and later in the French and Indian campaign and the War of 1812.

Mrs. Light is also eligible to election in the order through her mother's ancestry. One of her maternal ancestors followed Roger Williams into Rhode Island and assisted in the establishment of that Colony in 1636. Another was one of the last Colonial delegates sent on to the British Parliament in a final protest against the injustice done the Colonists.

Mrs. Carrie Parke Braley.—Mrs. Carrie Parke Braley, the wife of Mr. Theodore A. Braley, is a descendant of the Parke, Rogers, Fleming, and Evans families of Pennsylvania, all of whom are most honorably mentioned in the annals of Revolutionary days. Her paternal ancestor, Joseph Parke, was a lieutenant-colonel of the famous "Flying Camp of Pennsylvania," which was in the battle at Flatbush, New York. He served in many honorable and trusted positions during the war, and was a member of the first Legislature of Pennsylvania for many years. Three successive generations of his family served in this same capacity, and all were men of the highest integrity and clear judgment. Joseph Parke's commission as colonel, signed by General George Washington, still exists, and is owned by a member of the family residing in Washington. Parkesburg, Chester County, Pennsylvania, was founded by and named for Joseph Parke.

On her maternal side Mrs. Braley traces her eligibility through three patriots. She is a great-granddaughter of John Fleming, Junior, who was a wagon-master and in active service at the

battle of Brandywine, although but a youth of fourteen at that time. His father, John Fleming, Senior, was a major in the Provincial service, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and later represented his county at the General Assembly. He was one of "Mad Anthony's" most trusted and patriotic officers. Again on the maternal side we find another hero of those olden times, Colonel William Evans, who was not only in active service on the battlefield nearly the whole eight years of the struggle with England, but served in many other ways—sometimes as a member of the Committee of Safety, justice of the peace, member of the committee at Philadelphia to draw up the Articles of Independence, and as a representative to the State Councils.

GASPEE CHAPTER.—The third annual meeting of this Chapter was held October 11, in the rooms of the Rhode Island Historical Society, in Providence, the Regent, Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard, presiding. The roll was called and the minutes of the last annual meeting read by the secretary, Miss Anne W. Stockbridge, who at the same time presented her annual report, covering the work of the year.

During the year 1893-'94 the Chapter has grown from one hundred and fourteen to one hundred and forty-six members, an increase of thirty-two members. Chapter meetings have been held on the days appointed by the constitution, October 11, February 22, and April 19. In addition to these meetings, one was held December 6, and "Gaspee Day" was celebrated by an excursion to Concord, Massachusetts, by invitation of Miss Mary C. Wheeler. There have also been held seven meetings of the executive committee.

At the December meeting it was voted that the Gaspee Chapter accept the invitation of the Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution to unite with them in the erection of a bronze tablet, to be placed on the Board of Trade Building, on Market Square, in Providence, to commemorate the burning of the British taxed tea. This Chapter contributed \$150 toward the expense of the tablet, the money being taken from the treasury by vote of the Chapter.

At the meeting held December 6 a paper was read by Miss

Mary Anne Greene on "The Daughters of Liberty." As a supplement to Miss Greene's paper, Mrs. Richard J. Barker read a partial list of names of the original members of the Daughters of Liberty, and by vote of the Chapter she was asked to prepare a paper on that subject. Mrs. Oliver A. Washburn read a paper on the "Stamp Act" at this same meeting.

The meeting of February 22 was held at "Hopeton House," the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard. The secretary, Miss Stockbridge, was in Washington as a delegate to the National Congress, and her place was filled by the treasurer, Miss Mauran. At this meeting Miss Mary A. Greene presented her report as chairman of the Tablet Committee, and the motion was made and carried "that the sister Chapters of Bristol, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket be invited to be present at the unveiling of the tablet." Miss Greene was chosen to represent the Chapter at the ceremonies at the Board of Trade Building. Mrs. Barker read the paper prepared by her on "The Daughters of Liberty," and Miss Greene added a few remarks on the practical work of that society. A most delightful part of the programme followed these remarks through the thoughtfulness of the Regent, Mrs. Goddard, who had arranged to have Mr. Frank Raia play the National airs on the harp. After this charming intermission, Mrs. Joseph Warren Greene read from Lossing's "Mary and Martha, the Mother and Wife of George Washington." After Mrs. Greene's reading, came another selection of music, followed by an elegant luncheon given by Mrs. Goddard to the members of the Chapter.

"Patriots' Day," April 19, the meeting was held at the Rhode Island Historical Society's rooms, and it was "voted that a historian be added to the list of officers of the Gaspee Chapter," and Mrs. Richard J. Barker received the unanimous vote of the Chapter. A communication from Mrs. A. Livingston Mason suggested that "the Gaspee Chapter, on the 30th of May, through the American minister or some suitable person, decorate the graves of the Marquis de Lafayette and Count Rochambeau in memory of their gallant services to this country during the Revolutionary War." This suggestion took form in a resolution, and it was "ordered that the graves be decorated on May 30 with American flags and floral offerings." Mrs. D. Russell

Brown and Miss Anne W. Stockbridge presented their reports as delegates to the National Congress. Mrs. James H. Robbins, Regent of the Old Colony Chapter of Massachusetts, read a paper on the "Origin and Aims of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." This address has been published in pamphlet form by the Rhode Island State Regent, Miss Amelia S. Knight, and is also to be found in the August number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. To commemorate "Patriots' Day" sketches were read by Mrs. William W. White and Miss Child.

"Gaspee Day," as previously stated, was celebrated in Concord. Through the courtesy of Miss Wheeler, a full account of this pilgrimage appeared in the September number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY. In closing her report Miss Stockbridge mentioned invitations from the Colonial Dames and the Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution.

Miss Julia Lippitt Mauran presented her report, as treasurer, of the financial condition of the Chapter, which was followed by that of the historian, giving an account of the pleasures of the field day in Concord, and the joining in the celebration of the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the bombardment of Bristol, under the auspices of the Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution.

The Chapter then proceeded to the election of officers for the coming year, with the following results: For Regent, Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard; secretary and registrar, Miss Anne W. Stockbridge; treasurer, Miss Julia Lippitt Mauran; historian, Mrs. Richard J. Barker; executive committee, officers *ex officio* and Mrs. William R. Talbot, Mrs. William Ames, Miss Mary C. Wheeler, Miss Mary A. Greene, Mrs. Albert G. Durfee, Miss Sarah E. Doyle, Miss Isabel H. Pegram, and Mrs. Edward S. Clark; nominating committee, Mrs. William R. Talbot, Mrs. Walter A. Peck, and Miss J. S. Vose; committee on literary work, Miss Mary A. Greene, Mrs. Albert G. Durfee, and Mrs. Richard J. Barker; auditor, Mr. Halsey De Wolf; delegates to the National Congress, the Regent, Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard; Mrs. Richard J. Barker, Miss Sarah E. Doyle, and Miss Anne C. Cushing; alternates, Mrs. H. A. Kimball, Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell, and Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter. The meeting then adjourned to the call of the secretary.

I can close my report of the history of the year no better than by quoting Miss Stockbridge's words, when she said to the Chapter: "We hope that some patriotic instinct has been aroused, some love and veneration for the past awakened, some wish to be of service to that country for which our fathers died and which needs the loving service of the Daughters of the present day and generation."—ELIZA H. L. BARKER, *Historian*.

PITTSBURG CHAPTER.—On October 11, 1894, the annual meeting of this Chapter was held in the chapel of the North Presbyterian Church, Allegheny. The reports show the Chapter to be in a prosperous condition. The registrar reported two hundred and twenty-three members. After hearing read the minutes, reports, and roll-call the chair was taken by Mrs. N. B. Hogg, State Regent, and officers were elected for the next year. The registrar and secretaries having declined renomination, the following ladies were elected: Regent, Mrs. Park Painter; Vice-Regent, Miss M. W. Denny; secretary, Mrs. Sullivan Johnston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. Gordon; treasurer, Miss K. C. McKnight; registrar, Miss Sidney Page; historian, Miss Mary O'H. Darlington; board of managers, Mrs. M. K. Moorhead, Mrs. W. B. Hawkins, Mrs. J. B. Oliver, Miss McCandless, and Miss Harding.

At the recent encampment of the Grand Army in Pittsburg a banner was hung across Fifth Avenue, a welcome to the Grand Army of the Republic from the Daughters of the American Revolution; also the insignia and motto in blue letters on a white ground. A Society pin set with precious stones from thirteen States was sent by the Chapter to Mrs. Schenley as an acknowledgment of the deed to the Block House. The work about the Block House cannot be finished until certain street improvements are decided. A board of managers for this property was also elected.—M. O'H. DARLINGTON.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER.—The first meeting for the purpose of organizing the Indianapolis Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held February 9, 1894. There were present at that meeting eight accepted members of the National Association. The

matters concerning a future organization of a Chapter were discussed, and it was decided that it be called the "Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis." As it is necessary to have twelve members for organization, the meeting adjourned to meet again when the full number had been secured. This having been accomplished, the second meeting was held Tuesday, February 20, 1894. At this meeting the names of the officers who had been appointed for the first year were announced, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of forming a constitution and by-laws for the use of the Chapter. At the third meeting, May 10, the report of the committee was heard and a constitution adopted. At the fourth meeting, held May 24, the 25th of September was selected as the date of the annual business meeting, this being the anniversary of the birth of Mercy Warren, and it was decided to have four regular meetings during the year. The present officers are: Mrs. Vinton, Regent; Mrs. Atkins, treasurer; Miss Merrill, historian; Miss Browning, registrar; Mrs. Lilley, secretary.

The following is a list of members: The officers (eight) and Mrs. C. C. Foster (who is State Regent for the National Association), Miss Snyder, Mrs. Winchester, Mrs. Winters, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Chislett, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Sayles, Mrs. Bybee, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Perry—an increase of nine members since the organization in February.





OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, *October 4, 1894.*

Pursuant to call, the National Board of Management met at 902 F Street at 4 p. m.

Present (twenty-one): Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Mann, Miss Desha, Mrs. Gannett, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Dorsey, Miss Mallett, Miss Washington, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Heth, and Miss Miller. Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Foot, and Mrs. Stanley, members of the Advisory Board, were also present.

The meeting was called to order by the President-General.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of June 19, 1894, which were accepted as corrected. The Recording Secretary read the minutes of August 18, 1894, which were accepted as corrected.

The President-General requested that all motions presented be put in writing.

In the absence of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Miss Desha presented the following report:

ARKANSAS.

Mrs. Cantrell, State Regent, reports Chapters forming in several towns.

COLORADO.

Letter from Mrs. Slocum as State Regent.

CONNECTICUT.

Mrs. Keim, as State Regent, appoints Mrs. Lorenzo Leitchfield as Chapter Regent in Willimantic, Connecticut; Mrs. Albert Case as Chapter Regent in South Manchester, Connecticut; Mrs. Charles F. Beardsley as Chapter Regent in Newton, Connecticut. She also reports the formation of a Chapter in New Canaan with twenty-two members.

DELAWARE.

The State Regent, Mrs. Churchman, reports progress and expects to have several flourishing Chapters by February.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia Chapter organized.

FLORIDA.

The State Regent, Mrs. Ambler, appoints Mrs. Ellen Call Long as Chapter Regent in Tallahassee.

GEORGIA.

The State Regent, Mrs. Morgan, appoints Mrs. L. A. Tharin as Regent in Thomasville and Mrs. William A. Strother as Chapter Regent in Albany, Georgia.

Letter of acceptance from Mrs. Kemme as Chapter Regent in Washington, Georgia.

INDIANA.

Mrs. Foster, State Regent, appoints Mrs. Minnie G. Browne as Chapter Regent in Fort Wayne, Mrs. Josephine T. Thomas as Chapter Regent in Crawfordsville, Mrs. Harriet McCoy as Chapter Regent in Rensselaer, and Mrs. R. C. Hemmingray as Chapter Regent in Muncie.

IOWA.

A Chapter organized August 22, 1894, at Dubuque, by Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, Regent.

MAINE.

Letter of acceptance from Mrs. Chandler as State Regent and Mrs. Rich as Chapter Regent in Lewiston.

Mrs. Palmer, Regent of Portland, reports the formation of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter at that place.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Mrs. Green, State Regent, appoints Mrs. Greenbalge as Regent in Lowell, Massachusetts, if her papers are accepted.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Burrows, State Regent, appoints Mrs. William L. Linton as Chapter Regent in Saginaw. She recommends several ladies whom she wishes confirmed as soon as their papers are accepted.

Mrs. Burrows sailed for Europe last Wednesday. She will be absent for six months, and leaves with the Corresponding Secretary-General the work begun in Michigan.

MISSISSIPPI.

Letter of acceptance from Mrs. Sims as State Regent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The State Regent, Mrs. Clarke, appoints Mrs. G. L. Jenness as Chapter Regent in South Deerfield.

NEW MEXICO.

Letter of acceptance from Mrs. Prince as State Regent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Letter from Mrs. Nash, State Regent, regretting her inability to attend the Board of October 4.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. Bacon, State Regent, appoints Mrs. James R. Vandiver as Chapter Regent in Anderson Court-house.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mrs. Burleigh, State Regent, appoints Mrs. M. W. Garrett as Chapter Regent in Aberdeen.

TENNESSEE.

Mrs. Mathes, State Regent, appoints Mrs. Evelyn McF. Dixon as Chapter Regent of John Sevier Chapter, Morristown, East Tennessee, and Mrs. Alice Wilson Rucker as Chapter Regent in Franklin, Tennessee.

WISCONSIN.

Mrs. Peck, State Regent, announces her return from Europe. Mrs. Geer, Vice-President-General in Charge of Chapters,

appoints Mrs. Florence Anderson Clark, of Austin, as State Regent of Texas.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

MARY DESHA,
Acting for Mrs. Geer.

The Recording Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Walworth relative to the formation of a Chapter in Saratoga, New York.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Vice-President-General in Charge of Chapters be accepted.

In the absence of Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager of the Magazine, presented the following report of Mrs. Lockwood as Business Manager of the Magazine up to July 1, 1894:

FIRST REPORT.

American Monthly Magazine, per the Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Account with Mary S. Lockwood, Business Manager.

1894, to July 1:

To subscriptions.....	\$209 45
sale of extra Magazines.....	18 54
engraving in Magazine paid for privately.....	22 00
	<hr/> \$249 99

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

1894, to July 1:

To mailing extra copies as second-class matter.....	\$5 00
postage	9 50
two Falcon letter-files.....	1 00
agent	2 40
amount of one early subscription returned; Magazine not received.....	2 00
returned; Magazines not in stock	1 00
incidentals of office and furnishings for desk, as per account book.....	13 83
Total.....	<hr/> 34 73

To amount delivered to Mrs. Tullock	\$213 27
checks lost in mail, having been sent to Mrs. Barclay for indorsement.....	11 99

Total	\$215 26
Expenditures.....	34 73
	<hr/> \$249 99

Amount placed to Mrs. Lockwood's credit in the bank for contingent expenses.....	\$300 00
To Mrs. Walworth for expenses of New York office deemed expedient to be paid without delay.....	\$100 00
typewriting mailing list, with carbon copy.....	16 00
Miss von Stosch for drawings.....	15 00
two plates for Magazine.....	4 90
Total	\$135 90
Balance	164 10
	<u>\$300 00</u>

The itemized account of disbursements by the Treasurer-General for the Magazine previous to July will of necessity be delayed until her return.

Respectfully submitted.

M. S. LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

The report was accepted.

The following report was offered by Miss Lilian Lockwood, from July 1, 1894, to October 1, 1894 :

FIRST REPORT.

American Monthly Magazine, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

1894, July 1 to October 1 :

To subscriptions, as per bills on file, from July 1 to October 1.....	\$353 60
sale of extra Magazines.....	24 13
engraving in Magazine paid for privately.....	10 00
	<u>\$387 73</u>

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

1894, July 1 to October 1 :

To mailing extra copies from office as second-class matter, as per vouchers.....	\$2 16
postage.....	10 47
printing and furnishing 500 notification postals.....	6 25
two Falcon letter-files.....	1 00
binding volume IV.....	1 25
incidentals, as per account book.....	2 80
incidentals of moving.....	2 56
one Magazine in response to advertisement.....	20
Total.....	<u>\$26 69</u>
Amount delivered to Mrs. Tullock.....	\$348 42
Balance on hand.....	12 62
Total.....	<u>361 04</u>
Office expenditures	26 69
	<u>\$387 73</u>

Bills presented to the Treasurer-General and paid by her :

PRINTERS' BILLS.

These bills cover the printing, engraving, envelopes for Magazines, the addressing of same, and postage for those sent from the printers.

For July.....	\$270 80
August.....	245 44
September (not yet returned with endorsement and not paid).....	279 61
To business management.....	150 00
proof-reading.....	15 00

Since July 1 there have been sent from the office of the Business Manager 405 Magazines, 376 letters, and 356 postals. Of these Magazines a number were sent to early subscribers who held receipts for subscriptions but had received incomplete volumes, or perhaps none ; others were sent as sample copies, and the remainder paid for singly or subscriptions received too late to be mailed from the printers. Sixty-three new subscribers have been added to our list.

The Business Manager would like to request the Board to empower her to make arrangements, if possible, with the printers to reduce the edition of the Magazine from fifteen hundred copies to twelve or thirteen hundred copies per month from January 1 until it be deemed advisable to increase it. There are mailed each month about one thousand Magazines, and it would seem that two or three hundred extra copies would be sufficient for the present.

As to advertising, the Business Manager begs that she may be allowed to defer reporting on this subject until the rendering of her next report, when all contracts will have been signed and approved.

In response to the circulars sent out by the Magazine Committee, but two agents have been appointed to solicit subscribers and advertisers. It can hardly be expected that the Magazine will be put on a paying basis very soon unless the members of the Society take a little more active interest in it.

The Magazine will be found each month at the leading book stores of this city. It is requested that the ladies send the name of some responsible bookseller in their respective homes who would keep the Magazine on sale at a commission.

Respectfully submitted.

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager.

The report was accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the following report for July, August, and September, 1894 :

Application blanks issued.....	6,426
Constitutions issued.....	3,929
Letters written.....	745

Postals written.....	43
Rosettes sold.....	207
(71 at 30 cents, \$21.30; money forwarded to Treasurer-General.)	
Badge permits issued.....	240

The report was accepted.

Miss Desha made a statement as agent of the "D. A. R. Spoon," saying she would present an itemized account later. Upon motion of Mrs. Brackett, it was decided to wait for the itemized account.

Dr. McGee moved that the regular order of business be suspended for the reading of a letter from Mrs. Pryor, of New York. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Pryor relative to forming another Chapter in the city of New York; also the opinion of Judge Pryor on this subject.

A letter was also presented to the Board from Miss McAllister relative to this matter.

Dr. McGee offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be desired to inform Miss McAllister and Mrs. Pryor that the Constitution authorizes no office of City Regent, but only State Regents and Chapter Regents; that in Mrs. Pryor's commission, dated September 15, 1891, the phrase "for the city of New York" is substituted for "in the city of New York," through a clerical error, and it is the opinion of this Board that it cannot be superior to the Constitution, and therefore the position of Regent of the city of New York has never existed. Mrs. Pryor and her successors have been and are Chapter Regents.

Motion carried.

The Registrars presented the names of two hundred and sixty applicants as eligible to membership in the National Society. The same were accepted.

Miss Desha read a letter from Mrs. Burrows relative to the badge permits. It was moved and carried that three thousand badge permits be printed at once, to be similar in form to those formerly used by the Society. Motion carried.

Mrs. Burnett, Registrar-General, presented a letter from a lady relative to her National number. The Registrar was requested to reply to the same.

The Registrar presented the resignations of Mrs. Mary Pitt Chase and Mrs. Mary Frances Canfield. Miss Washington moved that the resignations be accepted. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary presented for the registrar of the New York Chapter the names of certain members dropped from the rolls of that Chapter for the non-payment of dues. Upon vote, the same were dropped from the National Society. She also presented the resignation of Miss E. M. Gillett, of Washington, D. C.

The Registrar reported that she had presented the name of an applicant for admission to the Society which was referred to the Committee of Safety, but upon investigation she found that no such committee existed. The Board then went into executive session to act upon the matter.

The Recording Secretary read the following telegram from Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, dated at Westminster, Maryland, October 4, 1894 :

Mrs. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution :

My grandfather, Judge Maulsby, is dead. I cannot, of course, be at the National Board meeting, but ask its sympathy for Mrs. Ritchie and myself.

A committee—Mrs. Dickins, chairman ; Mrs. Henry, and Mrs. Bullock—was appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy to be forwarded to Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Ritchie.

Dr. McGee moved that the suggestion made by the Business Manager of the Magazine to have the edition of the Magazine reduced to twelve hundred copies be accepted. Motion carried.

A statement was presented by the clerk of the Treasurer-General that the Treasurer-General would submit an itemized account upon her return.

The Board then adjourned till Friday, October 5, 1894.

JULIA S. GOODFELLOW,

Recording Secretary-General, D. A. R.

FRIDAY, *October 5, 1894.*

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Management met at 902 F Street at 4 p. m.

Present (thirteen): Mrs. Stevenson, Dr. McGee, Miss Desha, Mrs. Goodfellow, Miss Mallett, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Washington, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Dickins, and Mrs. Mann. Mrs. Johnson, member of the Advisory Board, was also present.

Prayer was offered by the President-General.

Mrs. Brackett made the following motion, seconded by Miss Washington:

Attention having been called to the fact that names of members of committees, of those offering resolutions, parts of and whole resolutions, and sometimes the entire subject acted upon are omitted from the official record, since the adoption of Mrs. Blackburn's resolution of June 19, which declares this Board is bound only by what appears in the minutes, I move that the clerk be requested or instructed to use the utmost care in taking down proceedings of the Board of Management.

Motion carried.

The business was resumed where it was left off the previous night—the statement presented by the clerk of the Treasurer-General.

Miss Washington, seconded by Mrs. Dickins, offered the following resolution:

That accounts of all expenses be referred to the Finance Committee, and they be empowered to call for detailed statements or any necessary information.

Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the following books to the Society: "In Ye Goode Olde Colony Dayes," by Alvin Probasco Nipgen, presented by the author; "The Country Home," by Maria Hildreth Parker, presented by Emelie Reade, of Lowell, Massachusetts; "Colonial and Revolutionary Relics of the People of New Jersey," presented by the author, Mary Sherrard Clark, of Belvidere, New Jersey.

An amendment to the Constitution, article IV, section 2, offered by Mrs. Morgan, of Georgia, upon motion of Miss Washington, was read.

Mrs. Dickins made the following motion, seconded by Dr. McGee:

That Mrs. Morgan be requested to write out section 2, article IV, as she wishes it to appear *in full*, that the Board may vote intelligently upon it, understanding what she wishes to retain and what expunged.

Motion carried.

The following amendment to the By-Laws, article IV, section 1, was offered by Mrs. Stranahan, of New York, Vice-President-General: Add at the close of the section "except the President-General, who may be elected and hold office from year to year, so long as the judgment and inclination of the Society shall choose."

Amendment to article IV, section 1, offered by Mrs. Kate K. Henry, Regent of the District of Columbia: Add at the close of the section "except the President-General, who may hold office from year to year."

Miss Desha gave notice that she would offer an amendment to the By-Laws, article VIII, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, at the next meeting.

Miss Desha offered the following:

Amendments to this Constitution may be offered at the Continental Congress by any Chapter, through its Regent or Delegate, provided that notice of such amendment is sent to every other Chapter and every State Regent and National Officer at least two months before the Continental Congress at which it is proposed to be voted upon, the Chapter offering the amendment bearing all the expense incident thereto.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Gertrude, of the New York City Chapter.

Also letter from Mrs. Mathes, of Tennessee, in regard to the change of the name of the Dolly Madison Chapter, No. 2, of Memphis.

Also letter from Mrs. Morgan, State Regent of Georgia, presenting a resolution from the Xavier Chapter, of Rome, Georgia, in regard to the erection of a monument to the women of the Revolution.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to answer Mrs. Morgan's letter.

The Corresponding Secretary presented a resolution from Mrs. Newport, State Regent of Minnesota, and signed by six-

teen State Regents and ten Chapter Regents, in regard to foreign flags floating over American buildings. Mrs. Dickins moved that Mrs. Newport be informed that the Board of Management request her to refer this matter to the National Congress of February, 1895, for full and final action. Motion carried.

Also letter from Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Corresponding Secretary National Council of Women, inviting the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to join the Council, or, if that is considered inexpedient, to send fraternal delegates to the National Council, which will meet in Washington February, 1895.

Mrs. Dickins offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That we do not wish to send any names for delegates to the Council of Women, while sympathizing with all good work.

Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the death of Miss Emily Cummins Howe, member of the Princeton Chapter. Miss Margaret Davidson Miller, member of the Oneida Chapter, New York, died July 13, 1894.

She also presented the By-laws of the Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts, and of the General de la Fayette Chapter, Lafayette, Indiana, and of the Quassaick Chapter, Newburgh, New York.

Also letter from Mrs. Peck, declining position upon the Committee for the University on account of other duties.

Also the Secretary's report of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Corresponding Secretary's report was accepted.

Mrs. Mann, Registrar-General, made inquiry as to her work as Registrar. She was referred to a resolution, passed at a previous meeting, making every Registrar responsible for her own work.

Dr. McGee, seconded by Mrs. Brackett, moved to adjourn.

It was moved and carried that the Board adjourn till Tuesday, October 9, 1894.

JULIA S. GOODFELLOW,
Recording Secretary-General, D. A. R.

TUESDAY, *October 9, 1894.*

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Management met at 902 F Street at 4 p. m.

Present: Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Desha, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Mallett, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Gannett, Mrs. Mann, Miss Dorsey, Miss Miller, Miss Washington, Mrs. Goodfellow.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The business of the meeting was resumed where it was discontinued on Friday—relative to Mrs. Mann's duties as Registrar.

Mrs. Mann stated that, as she found it impossible for her to verify papers, she would issue the badge permits and record the names of such issuance on the application papers. Mrs. Henry moved that Mrs. Mann be allowed to undertake this duty. Motion carried.

The President-General called for the reports of the different committees.

Finance Committee.—No report.

Printing Committee.—Miss Desha, chairman of the Printing Committee, stated that she had ordered the different kinds of supplies necessary for the office—application blanks, Constitutions, circulars, etc.; also that she had furnished some of the State Regents with stationery and postage from the Society.

Mrs. Dickins, seconded by Mrs. Lockwood, offered the following resolution:

That the Corresponding Secretary inform all State Regents who apply for paper that she was mistaken in furnishing paper, not knowing that there was a resolution of the Board not to furnish the same, and that if they are dissatisfied the matter can be rectified in the Congress.

Motion carried.

Miss Washington stated that there had been omitted from the minutes the name of one lady who was elected on the Executive Committee, Miss Virginia Miller. She also stated that, as the Constitution requires that all the members of the Executive Committee be elected by ballot, and that the three *ex officio* members were not elected in that way, there was no Executive Committee, and she moved that one be elected. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the two Secretaries and Treasurer be elected by ballot.

Dr. McGee moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for these three officers. Motion carried.

The Secretary having cast the ballot, the Committee was elected, and the names will remain in the order of election.

Revolutionary Relics Committee.—No report.

Magazine Committee.—No report, members of the same not having yet returned to the city.

Committee on General Smallwood's Grave.—In the absence of Mrs. Ritchie, chairman of committee, Miss Dorsey stated that, owing to the difficulty in locating the grave, the committee would report later.

Dr. McGee offered the following resolution relative to the formation of the Saratoga Chapter :

That the attention of the Saratoga Chapter be respectfully called to the By-Laws, article IV, section 6, "and no one shall hold more than one office at the same time" in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It would appear from the list sent the Board that the Saratoga Chapter has created the office of "Acting Regent." If this is correct, Mrs. E. H. Walworth cannot hold that office and be honorary Vice-President at the same time.

Motion carried.

Inquiry was made if the Infanta Eulalia of Spain were a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Dickins, seconded by Mrs. Brackett, made the following motion :

I move that the Registrars be instructed to inform the Board if application papers were filed and accepted by the Board of the Infanta Eulalia of Spain ; if a badge was ever issued to her, and, if so, by whose authority.

Motion carried.

Editor's Report.—Mrs. Lockwood, Editor of the Magazine, stated that as she presented a full report at the previous meeting no report was necessary, but that all questions were in

order, as she wished to conform to the wishes of the Board in all things.

Dr. McGee made inquiry as to the Note Book.

Miss Washington moved that the Editor's Note Book remain as it is. Motion carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved a suspension of the regular order of business to allow Mrs. Goodfellow to present the following. Motion carried.

To the President-General and National Board of Management of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

On account of unexpected circumstances, I find I will be unable to discharge the duties of the Recording Secretary-General this winter, and therefore place my resignation in your hands, the resignation to take effect on the appointment or election of my successor, which I particularly request may take place at the earliest possible moment.

It is with regret I sever relations which have been so very pleasant to me, and I would take this opportunity to thank the officers of the Board for the invariable courtesy they have shown me and their willingness to give me every aid in their power to make my work easier.

Very respectfully yours,

JULIA S. GOODFELLOW.

The resignation was accepted with regret.

Mrs. Brackett presented the following:

I nominate for Recording Secretary-General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution Mrs. Agnes Martin Burnett, whose work as Registrar-General gives ample proof of her willingness and ability to discharge the duties of any office to which she may be elected and whose knowledge of stenography renders her specially fitted for this place.

All nominations to be voted on at next meeting.

Mrs. Gannett nominated Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson as Recording Secretary-General.

Dr. McGee moved, seconded by Mrs. Brackett, that the Editor of the Magazine be excused from putting in the names of the members of the Board in each issue of the Magazine. Motion carried.

Mrs. Brackett offered the following resolution:

I move that no minutes nor parts of minutes be published in the Magazine under the heading "official" unless previously approved by the Board of Management.

Motion carried.

Dr. McGee moved that all minutes which appear in the Magazine shall so appear over the signature of the Recording Secretary. Motion carried.

Upon motion of Mrs. Henry, the Board adjourned till the first Thursday in November.

JULIA S. GOODFELLOW,
Recording Secretary-General, D. A. R.



MRS. HARRISON'S PORTRAIT FUND.

RECEIVED OCTOBER, 1894.

Millicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury, Connecticut.....	\$4 35
Miss Fanny Ballard, second subscription, Louisville, Kentucky..	5 00
Miss Katherine Batcheller, Saratoga, New York.....	5 00
Mr. Morton, Saratoga, New York.....	1 00
Miss A. M. Jones, Saratoga, New York.....	1 00
Miss E. Jones, Saratoga, New York.....	1 00

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH,
Treasurer.

ERRATA.

Under Mrs. Harrison's Portrait Fund in the September number of the Magazine a Chapter name should read "Ruth Hart Chapter" instead of "Heath."

In the August number, page 113, for "John Cameron" read "John Cannon."

The date of the June Board meeting was "June 19" instead of "June 10."

